The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. P. BIAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; daily, served by carrier one week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail one month, $1.00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Family Reading for the week.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the person getting up the Club.

The money need not always accompany the order, and in no case will there never be deviated from.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1873. NO. 246.

FIRST EDITION.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

Further Particulars of the Death of Captain Hall.

Suspicions of Mutinous Conduct Sustained—Serious Reflections Upon Sailing Master Buddington—Belief that Hall Was Poisoned and that the Rescued Party Were Purposely Abandoned.

NEW YORK, May 21.—John Heron, steward of the Polaris, makes the following statement concerning the sickness of Captain Hall:

Captain Hall had good health up to the time of returning from the sledge expedition; he was not sick when he came on board, but complained soon afterwards, and said that the heat of the cabin affected him. I asked him what he would have; was anxious to get him something nice; he didn't care about anything but a cup of coffee, and didn't drink even that; he was sick a fortnight, and talked very little; he was perfectly delirious the last few days; I think he was paralyzed on one side; there was nothing sudden about his death; he was attended by Dr. Bessels and Mr. Morton, who did everything for their power to alleviate his sufferings; his death made us all feel very sad.

Captain Tyson, speaking of Captain Hall's death, says: Captain Hall was sick fifteen days; he was insensible when he died; he started from the ship on a sled expedition, northwards, on the 15th of October; he was absent fourteen days, and returned on the 29th of October to the ship. Hans Christian's statement of the manner in which Captain Hall met his death is correct in every particular. Said he was left behind with Hall because he was unable to keep up with another man. Hall was in calm. I talked to Hall much. He no talk to others much as me. I talked to Hall in the cabin at night, and also when on sled. Came aboard with him in afternoon; he looked sick, hopes and spoke hopes. Hall died of sun-stroke. Blame and Joe, and coffee when came aboard. I had mine in my own room, underneath cabin. Hall's cabin and two others in gallery at an elevation; that night my wife told me Hall very sick—vomiting, &c. Next morning I reported about him and my wife told me Hall very sick—vomiting, &c. Next morning I reported about him and my wife told me the matter, he all alone in cabin. He say, 'your pretty well now?' Hall: 'No, I am very sick; I don't think I can live one night.' I say, 'no.' I ask him did he drink bad water? He say something bad in cabin; drink last night, drink bad water; drink much bad water. Next morning he got very sick, vomiting. After five days a fine breeze, woke up and said he would like to see the ship, and say to her he think he would leave here, but didn't like. After he got better he got one day out to take a walk on deck, but was too sick. He study hard and say to me that he no can live one night more. Captain Tyson and Captain Sonip have pointed to name in one of the books which he read out. It was something about Captain Hall, and also another Hall of the same name, but different from the one quoted. He no understand what they meant. Captain Tyson remembers something about tea, bread or something. It caused the ship to be abandoned; to me all same. Buddington didn't like to go to open water; he was quarrelling all time. Hans Christian's statement upon this, though such brief as to the same effect.

CAPTAIN HALL AND THE SLEDGING MASTER'S DISAGREEMENT.

The correspondent says the expedition had passed what Kane supposed to be the Polar sea, which we proved to be a sound. Beyond this they penetrated into Robeson's channel, and were there on the last day of August, 1871. Many important circumstances unmistakably indicated the existence of an unfrozen ocean beyond the channel. Mild weather with fogs and mists brought down by northerly winds could come from no other source, and was visible to the north and west of this body of water a great distance. Now was the moment to embrace the present favorable opportunity, and push forward to the discovery of the slightest sudden change, and by a single continuation of their hitherto successful advance to accomplish the glorious goal for which they had launched so much. But here, on the eve of an open victory, arose that fatal difference of opinion which has ever been the bane of combined forces, and so many energy and labor which had already run such a distance over the barriers and inhospitable regions of the unknown north. The sledging master, Buddington, had several times expressed his necessity to go southward, and strongly advocated them to destruction. He grew Morgan the character of being energetic and qualified for the department, but thanks he was not such being aware of the position of affairs at home, and the effect it was to give any opinion upon it. The Germans, according to his account, raised the ship after Hall's death, and there was neither love nor harmony on board—every one working entirely on his own account. Quoting Hall:

"We erected a board over his grave, with an inscription giving his name, age, date of his death and conquest of the North Pole. Buddington and Hans Hendrick except the cook attended his funeral; it was a dark, dismal, cold, wet and disagreeable day; the wind was moaning and howling; and the hearts of all were enveloped in deepest sadness. I left the funeral, and by the light of the lamp read the service of the Episcopal Church was read by Mr. Bryant. Few of those present at the burial will forget the deeply affecting scene. Old Sidney, whose head had been bronzed by summer suns [illegible] Arctic gloom. Captain Hall was universally beloved and his death at the time when the enterprise promised so fair to end, was felt by him as a most severe bereavement loss. These thoughts were uppermost in the minds of all, and while the flame of life burned to the ship there was a hushed silence attending the performance of every duty.

Eight months later, in the settlement, speaks in a disapproving way of Captain Buddington, sailing master of the Polaris expedition, says that he considered, and that Hall so expressed himself to him, saying there was something bad in the coffee which he drank, and returning from the sledge expedition that it made him sick, and that he had a burning sensation.

Captain Tyson did not speak fully as to the death of Captain Hall. He appeared to be deeply grieved and refused to say much about it. Some of the adventures that especially touched his feelings, even his own sufferings. No doubt Captain Tyson and Mr. Meyers have in possession all the information which I have are unwilling to communicate yet, but which will doubtless become public in a short time.

A MORE PARTICULAR STATEMENT.

Joe says, partly in answer to inquiries and partly speaking on his own account, without being interrogated at all: "Very fond of Captain Hall. Didn't like Buddington; always talking about his cooking story all time. Some men here in St. Johns and some in ship used to quarrel. I went with Captain Hall purpose, to go sledge to North. After Hall had Buddington down, wouldn't go. I told Buddington come to go North; he wouldn't let me go. Buddington and I quarrelled good deal about it. I went with Hall on last sledge, and Hans and Chester, the mate. We went fifty miles north of ship on ice and land. Hall took on sledge with him. Hall very early one when we come back to ship. Hall say to me, 'I think I am sick.' Hall seem ill something bad. He was sick two weeks. Buddington did not take care of him. I think it not right. He was sick. Hall say to me, 'I think I am sick.' Hall say to me, 'I think I am sick.' Hall say to me, 'I think I am sick.'

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1873.

THE Hon. FELIX R. BRUNOT is still in the city. He will not leave for the Sioux country until about the first of June.

THE Hon. E. H. GALLUP, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, will deliver the oration on the occasion of the decoration of the graves of our soldiers at Uniondale Cemetery, on Friday, the 30th instant. Judge GALLUP entered the army as Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was promoted to a Brigadier Generalship, and retired after a service of over three years. He is an earnest and eloquent speaker, and his oration will doubtless be a fitting tribute to his fallen comrades.

COL. RICHARD REALF, for some years employed on the editorial staff of the COMMERCIAL, left last evening for New York, and will sail on Saturday for England, whither he goes on a visit to his aged parents, whom he has not seen for fifteen years. Col. REALF possesses marked ability as a journalistic writer, and during his connection with this paper has performed his varied duties in a most satisfactory manner. He will be absent about three months. His professional co-laborers, and many friends, join in wishing him a very pleasant journey across, a happy reunion with parents and relatives, and a safe return to the land of his adoption.

THE Apache Indians present a troublesome case to the Indian Department. Last summer they were induced to go upon a reservation, under the promise that they should be fed if they behaved themselves. A contract was made to supply them with beef, but Congress failed to appreciate the necessities of the situation in that the appropriation has fallen woefully short. The contractor has furnished $30,000 worth of beef, but there is no money with which to pay him; and if he should stop his supplies the Indians must either starve or steal. They will certainly accept the latter alternative, as they would rather plunder than go hungry. It seems that the Subsistence Department of the army declines to furnish supplies because it is contrary to law to exceed the appropriations, and the only chance of meeting the difficulty is, that the contractor's purse will enable him to hold out until Congress meets. Red tape is all very well in its place, but it should not bind the Departments so tightly in the matter of Indian supplies, as to endanger the scalps of the frontiersmen.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The report of Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, to the stockholders, at the recent meeting in New York, presents that important enterprise in a very favorable and encouraging condition. The work of construction has been pushed from Longview west to Dallas, from Marshall *via* Jefferson to a point near Texarkana, and from that point west to Sherman. It was not until October last that the work of construction was actually begun, and serious difficulties were encountered in the transportation of materials, in consequence of the low stage of water in the Red river and the absence of railway communication. Untiring energy and a liberal expenditure of money, however, enabled the company to accomplish what has been done. Nearly four hundred miles have been graded, and the bridging so far advanced as not to retard the laying of the iron. The greater portion of the ties needed have been distributed along the line, and the rails and fastenings for three hundred miles have been purchased and are being delivered as rapidly as required. The cities and counties along the line, as well as the people generally, have manifested a liberal spirit and a just appreciation of the advantages which the road will confer upon them. The route west of Fort Worth has been thoroughly developed but not definitely located; yet it has proved unexpectedly favorable, and in grade, curvature and the low summits at which it crosses the continent will possess great advantages over existing lines to the Pacific ocean. The preliminary surveys have been completed, and the data show that the proceeds of the company's bonds, and the donations along the route, will be ample to build and equip the road up to the standard required. Col. SCOTT, who is usually too practical to become enthusiastic over railway prospects, cannot resist the inspiration of his theme, as is apparent from the following extracts from the report:

> "The data obtained from the surveys for the entire line across the continent show some remarkable features. Among them: that the summits to be crossed are about thirty two per cent. less than the summits on the existing Pacific roads; that the grades and curvature will be about sixty-two per cent. less; that the climate through which the road is located is so favorable for its maintenance and operation that no train need ever be delayed from snow or the other obstructions, now sources of expense and delay on the more Northern route; that an abundance of excellent coal for fuel is accessible at a number of points along the road; that the entire transportation between the waters of the Mississippi and New Orleans will be less than 1,500 miles, and with accessible ports in Texas less than 1,500 miles, thus forming a route across the continent for international transportation a great deal shorter than now exists, or, perhaps, can ever exist by any other line.
>
> "When we take in connection with all this the fact that you will have from the Pacific at San Diego a line to New York four hundred miles shorter than the existing line from San Francisco to New York, and that upon the completion of connections to San Francisco, which will certainly be made before our line is finished, you will have a route between that city and New York quite as short as the existing road, and that on this route will be situated the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Atlanta, Montgomery, Vicksburg, with short connections to New Orleans, Galveston, Savannah and Charleston, while no other competing routes will be Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cairo, St. Louis, Little Rock, Kansas City, and the intervening country, with the immense population and products, you can at once perceive that your line should undoubtedly command a fair share of the transportation across the continent.
>
> "And to these sources of traffic the States of Mexico bordering upon our southern line, their immense mineral wealth and their present population of two and a half millions of people, and the great resources of Texas, California, New Mexico and Arizona, and it certainly seems that the business to be developed and naturally directed to your line must be large and profitable."

SEWARD AND LINCOLN.

There is nothing strange or surprising in the slight controversy that has been started by Mr. ADAMS's eulogy on Mr. SEWARD respecting the relative claims of the latter and of Mr. LINCOLN upon the gratitude of their countrymen.

When several men have been associated in the accomplishment of any important enterprise, it is nearly always difficult to determine the exact measure of credit to which each of them respectively is entitled. The intellects, industry and energies of them all having been freely devoted to the work, it is indeed simply impossible in many cases to decide whose contribution had most to do in effecting the grand result. To the closest and most favorably situated observer of the performance the problem is often hopelessly difficult, and to the general public, not intimately acquainted with the actors and able to catch only occasional glimpses behind the scenes, the problem necessarily seems still more complicated. When the performers are statesmen, placed in their positions to administer the affairs of a great nation during a period of wide social perturbation or revolution or civil war, the contemporary historian, however candid and earnest in pursuing and telling the truth, may hardly hope to give general satisfaction, or to avoid at least the appearance of injustice. Indeed, though nearly a century has elapsed since the close of our Revolutionary war, as each volume of BANCROFT's history of its events has appeared, the historian has been keenly assailed with charges of partiality or misrepresentation or suppression of facts in reference to one or another of the prominent actors in the memorable drama. And it is a noteworthy fact that these charges for the most part refer to claims of credit in behalf of persons more or less eminent in their day, whose partisans believe them to have been unduly disparaged or overlooked by the historian that WASHINGTON might be exalted. The truth is that if every claim were conceded which, before and since WASHINGTON's death, has been put forward in favor of the activity civil or military of persons closely associated with him in the public career, the fame of the Father of his Country would rest upon a rather slight foundation of actual services. But by these claims asserted in behalf of others the reputation of WASHINGTON has suffered no injury. If his perhaps been heightened by them, as the effect of discussion has been more amply to illustrate the admirable patience and meekness of wisdom with which the servant, tried and much enduring General and Statesman supplemented his own natural or incidental deficiencies by enlisting, directing and utilizing the talents and qualifications of others. Almost from the first the people understood WASHINGTON, their admiration of him was called forth by no sham or unreality of any kind, and hence his place in the popular heart cannot be assailed.

Much of this is also true of MR. LINCOLN. The people never admired or loved him on the ground of imaginary qualities, or performances; his character as popularly apprehended seemed deeply solid, and real, a rock upon which reliance could be safely placed, and, possibly fortunate in the opportunity of his death, he was taken away without having done or failed to do anything to forfeit his reputation. By cruelly kind or injudicious friends, all the secrets of his life have been laid bare to the world, and it is remarkable evidence of the genuineness and essential worth of the man that in despite of these unwarrantable revelations, the respect with which his personal character and memory are cherished by the people, has suffered no abatement. It is idle to fear that such a fame can be lessened or tarnished by the discourse of any single man, however respectable or eminent.

MR. ADAMS, the intimate personal friend of MR. SEWARD, with whose political opinions he fully sympathized, and closely watching his career, was, no doubt, naturally led to form his exaggerated estimate of the general influence of his presence in the Cabinet. As American Minister in London MR. ADAMS was in constant correspondence with MR. SEWARD, who to him represented the Administration, and having constant reason to admire the extraordinary ability and tact with which the Secretary conducted the foreign relations of the government, he may have been thus prepared to assume the universal range of a force so imposing in one direction. MR. SEWARD was certainly a great diplomatist, mind, character and constitution combining to make him one, and his services as the Chief of the State Department can scarcely be overestimated. In truth, it was as a diplomatist and only as a diplomatist that he was retained in the Cabinet. That he did not comprehend the nature and spirit of the rebellion was sufficiently apparent on several occasions, and especially in his well known prediction that it would run its course in ninety days. That he could not, as the head of the government, have suppressed the rebellion is equally certain. Indeed, there can be no reasonable doubt that in whatever position, if he could have had his own way, he would have sacrificed the Union for the sake of peace; a policy in which he would probably have been encouraged and sustained by several of the statesmen, MR. CHASE for one, who, under the firmer and wiser leadership of LINCOLN, rendered good service in the great struggle. In fidelity to the Union and in the resolution to maintain it at whatever sacrifice, MR. LINCOLN seems to have never for a moment wavered, and thus undoubtedly he represented the deeper and sterner heart of the nation with a single-minded confidence which qualified him to be the great national leader he became. All this is well understood and remembered by the people, and constitutes a title to their gratitude and respect which cannot be shaken or impaired by the contemptuous judgment of any individual, no matter how distinguished.

Though the testimony was hardly needed, it is yet gratifying to learn that the popular view of MR. LINCOLN's leadership in the war is completely sustained by the witness of the gentlemen who had the most intimate relations with both him and MR. SEWARD during the period of trial. Only a few days before his death Chief Justice CHASE wrote to MR. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, "There is no occasion, I think, to apprehend any damage to MR. LINCOLN's memory from the exaggeration of MR. SEWARD's merits,"—and the surviving colleagues of the two celebrated statesmen unite in testifying that LINCOLN's and not SEWARD's was the controlling mind in the Cabinet. This judgment, entirely concurring with the prevalent popular impression, is conclusive, and leaves no room for doubt that no small measure of the lustre of MR. SEWARD's fame is derived from the success of the administration of which ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the master-spirit.

THE OLD AND THE NEW IN EDUCATION.

Two or three of our local contemporaries have lately been pointing out defects in the method of instruction generally followed in the public schools of the city. One charge brought against the method may be briefly and comprehensively expressed in the statement that, the teaching is too mechanical, too much a matter of mere routine, and therefore fails to accomplish the most important object of school instruction, which is to awaken and cultivate the reasoning powers of the pupil. While filling the mind of the learner with a multitude of items of information more or less worth knowing, the common method of instruction does little to develope and strengthen the judgment, because the teacher too often neglects to accompany the knowledge imparted with the commentary which is needed to point out its nature, reasons and relations. Having stated the defect in terms closely resembling those we have used, one of the critics referred to, proceeds to account for an alleged ordinary American intellectual deficiency by the prevalence of this bad method of teaching. To this writer Americans in general, though furnished with considerable store of undigested knowledge, seem to exhibit conspicuously a lack of independent judgment on all questions which do not directly relate to the practical side of life.

Now, while we are far from fancying even the best *of our public schools perfect*, and while we do not doubt that, even in the best of them the method of instruction in particular, is fairly open to criticism, possibly to the very criticism just quoted, we doubt as little that many enthusiastic friends of popular education habitually indulge concerning its results in dreams which can never be realized. Such dreams may to some extent deserve encouragement. They tend to cherish an ideal of excellence, of theoretical perfection by aiming at which valuable practical ends are achieved. And we feel tempted to indicate their real character as anticipations too etherial for realization only when they may appear to retard or interfere with those sober and rational expectations which after all form the solid foundation of unromantic and common sense efforts in the cause of education.

At the present day no person of any intelligence, whether a practical teacher or not, is disposed to question the importance of the educational reforms by which recent years have been distinguished. No one familiar with the history of education or rather of Paedagogik, as the Germans call it, entertains any doubt that in the practice of those mechanical methods of instruction which have received so much ridicule and opprobrium, there was great waste of time and labor on the part of both teacher and taught. The method of instruction which HERMANN SPENCER calls "the natural method," which aims to make education in its order and processes conform to the natural process of mental evolution, is undoubtedly founded upon sound observation and induction of the facts of youthful human nature, and the professional teacher who neglects to study the method in theory and detail certainly manifests insufficient zeal in qualifying himself for his work. It is, however, a mere delusion that these recent educational theories have revolutionized the whole subject to which they relate, or that they differ essentially and essentially from doctrines and methods long accepted and practised as to promise in operation any general results with which the enlightened world has not been for many ages familiar. Intelligent and earnest teachers have always, we suppose, aimed at and labored for substantially the same ends in the education of their pupils, and the variations apparent in their modes have resulted from mere difference of opinion as to the shortest and most effectual way of attaining the same object. From the tone and tenor of recent writings on the subject, the uninformed reader would derive the impression that teaching formerly attached no importance to the cultivation of judgment or reason, and expended all their energy upon the improvement of the memory, and, as we have seen, educational theorists regard the profession even at present as still unduly dominated by the same tendency. They therefore call for reform, and demand that school studies shall be so conducted as to invigorate the judgment and reasoning faculties of the scholars. In reference to such complaints we may be perfectly sure that whatever foundation may exist for them results from the inability of the teachers to realize their own theory of their work. They, no doubt, readily admit that their method fails to effect its object in so far as it fails to impart such culture to the rational powers of the pupils as age and natural aptitudes fit them to receive. On this subject there is probably no conflict of opinion between the teachers and those who complain of their shortcoming.

It is, however, we believe true that intelligent teachers are generally aware of the especial importance of a fact which many of the educational theorists of the time seem to overlook—the essential part performed by memory in the entire process of education. To the educators and scholars of former times this truth was ever present, and possibly it exerted an undue influence upon their educational methods. At present the danger plainly lies in the other direction, the tendency being to neglect or wholly omit those school exercises which are specifically adapted to cultivate the memory. But experienced teachers for the most part know that no fullness or clearness of explanatory comment suffices to impart to the young accurate knowledge, to be accurately retained, without the habit of memorizing. Judiciously cultivated, it gives depth and substance to school culture, and strengthens a most useful faculty which, without such training, the hope of years is apt to weaken, while quickening the reasoning faculty, and enabling it fully to comprehend and utilize recollections which may not have been understood when first acquired. This was the view of former educators, by which they justified the cultivation of memory in youth, perhaps hope even at the expense of some other faculties, and it is by no means certain yet that they were in error.

With reference to the remark of our contemporary that average Americans lack independence of judgment on questions outside of the sphere of practical life, we confess that the charge, if well founded, seems rather commendation than reproach. The object of common school education is to prepare those who receive it to become good citizens and to fulfill the duties of practical life. The common school is neither designed nor adapted to turn out bold, independent thinkers on high and difficult subjects, while it achieves a most useful and beneficent result if it teaches its alumni enough to render them intellectually modest, and resolute to stand by old truths or even old opinions until better truths or opinions are offered for their adoption. There are other countries in which both liberty and humanity have suffered incurable wounds from the independence of judgment which proceeds from scholism.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Medicated cider" is what you will have to ask for when you go to Boston now.

A great many droves of sheep and cattle are being driven from Vigo and Sullivan counties, Indiana, to grass on the Illinois prairies.

Utah is preparing for a universal exposition in 1875.

The University of Zurich, Switzerland, has 119 lady students.

There are fourteen thousand drug stores in the United States, and the number of persons employed in the various branches of the drug business is estimated at one hundred and thirty-five thousand.

Among the many curious things sent to the Vienna Exhibition is a model of the city of Paris and its fortifications. It is about eighteen metres in circumference, and represents uninjured the Vendome column and the buildings destroyed by the Communists.

The average salary of sixty-one thousand Protestant clergymen in the United States is computed at $700 annually. Probably more than one-third of the whole receive not more than $500. According to Commissioner Weise' report, a trained artisan receives for three hundred and thirteen working days an average of $4 per day, or $1,250 annually, almost double the payment of the clergy.

Discussing the question whether Jewish houses of worship in New York shall be opened on Sunday, the *Jewish Times* is of the opinion that if the decision of the question were left to common sense and to the judgment of Jewish theologians, to decide according to the laws and usages embodied in Jewish literature, there is no doubt that it would result in throwing wide open the house of worship of every Jewish congregation on that day. Common sense and Jewish theology, adds the *Times*, would decide at once that every day, every hour passed in contemplation of the higher aims and objects of life is time well spent, whether that day is called Sunday, Friday or Saturday.

Small industries and productions sometimes yield handsome profits. Nantucket, Massachusetts, having given up the pursuit of great whales which once made her famous, is not ashamed to pursue smaller game, and from the 1st of November uit. to the 1st inst. has exported 2,333 barrels of opened clams, worth $3,097.

It is possible that people may have indulged in the "weed" from time immemorial, Mrs. Gross has found on the banks of the Green river, in Kentucky, a pipe which is made from stone and carved in shape like an owl. The workmanship, the peculiar quality of the stone, and the weather worn appearance of the pipe, indicate that more skilful workmen than North American Indians did the carving, and that a long time must have elapsed to have made so much change in stone of such compact grain and smooth surface.

A Kentucky paper narrates that as a gentleman was crossing a mill pond in Allen county, a few days since, in a canoe, he was attacked by a turtle of extensive proportions. The turtle approaching with his mouth open, was repulsed by several blows with a paddle, but immediately returned and renewed the attack, when he was again driven off, and the man permitted to land in safety. The paper says the head of this beast was four inches wide, his back two and a half feet, and his tail as large as a man's arm.

Visitors to the Vienna Exhibition will find no lack of Bombay literature with which to amuse themselves. A complete set of all the back numbers of the Presidency has, according to the Bombay *Educational Record*, been contributed to the exhibition There are, it seems, in the whole Presidency 52 native papers. Of these 21 are purely Gujerati, 19 purely Marathi, 13 Anglo-Marathi, 4 Anglo-Gujerati, and 1 Hindoostani. The great majority of the papers, 36 in number, appear weekly, but 10 appear twice a week, 1 fortnightly and 1 monthly, while there are 4 dailies all published in the city of Bombay.

The British government expedition for investigating the bed of the ocean reports new and curious discoveries. Queer bodies are found, composed almost wholly of eyes. Has that dredging machine got into a deposit of Andy Johnson's old speeches?

Three new cotton factories are under way, and will be built before 1875, in Columbus, Ga. Columbus now manufactures 7,000 bales of cotton per annum. The new mills will more than double that amount.

Of 9,254 boilers inspected in March by agents of the Hartford Boiler Insurance Company, 1,207 were defective, and 314 dangerously so.

The Dominion Parliament has asked for the correspondence relative to the free navigation of the Red river of the North, the mover saying that the object of the motion was to ascertain if any advances had been made to the government of the United States with a view to have the navigation of this river made free to the people of the Province.

A mechanic in Philadelphia proposes to build steamships of one solid piece of iron or steel, without seam or joint. This he accomplishes by welding the plates and frame, instead of using bolts or rivets. He claims that he has invented machinery by which the thing can be done, at a great saving of cost, of weight and of time, and with a great gain of strength and durability.

One of the queer features of the English coal statistics is the statement that an additional ton of coal has to be mined each year for every person added to the population.

We note an interesting experiment made on the old pine fields of South Carolina to test the question whether, by high farming such soils can be brought to the profitable cultivation of cotton. Nine acres treated with one ton of guano, costing about $70, yielded five bales of cotton, averaging each 392 pounds. The cotton sold for $325 76, giving a profit of $256 76, or $23 50 per acre, a pretty fair return from land incapable, as is stated of this, of yielding more than seven bushels of corn to the acre.

Jacksonville, Illinois, barkeepers are forbidden to use ground glass in their front sashes, or to put up window blinds or shades of any description.

The German-speaking Catholics have raised over $50,000 for a Catholic daily paper in New York.

The New York *World* presents some statistics about alcohol that temperance advocates will read with incredulity. It is shown that there are only 1,410 deaths annually from alcoholism in a population of nearly forty millions, and that one-half of the consumption of liquors in this country it takes about thirty-five thousand gallons of pure alcohol to kill one man.

The total value of all exports from Great Britain and Ireland for 1872 was £255,961,609 of which £66,566,604 represented the value of exports to British possessions and £195,395,005 that to foreign countries. The total for 1871 was £223,066,129, including £53,359,213 to British possessions and £169,706,916 to foreign countries. There are twenty-three colonies in the list, and in all but four there was an increase.

The Catholic schools in Savannah, Ga., have been granted a share of the public money for their support, and placed upon the same footing as the Protestant, the text books remaining subject to the Bishop's approval, and instruction in the Catholic doctrines being provided for at stated hours each day.

The death rate of New York underwent a significant advance last week. The total number of deaths was 561, being equal to an annual mortality of 29.7 per 1,000, in an estimated population of 980,000. This is a good deal higher than the nature of the season warrants.

There is some talk of starting a new Republican morning daily in New York city. Propositions have, it is said, been made to Mr. Erastus Brooks, with a view to purchasing the *Express* for its Associated Press franchise and turning it into a Republican sheet.

A Vermont man who caught the small-pox four years ago and communicated it to some of his neighbors, has just been sued by them for damages, on the ground that to his carelessness was due their infection.

An indication of the prosperity and increase of business in the West and Northwest, is the fact that quite a number of National banks, especially in the smaller cities, have from time to time applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to increase their capital.

Alabama, it is said, will decline payment of the July interest on her bonds. This is rendered necessary, it is said, by the failure of the English company who purchased the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad from the State to fulfil their contract. The June interest will be met.

The Liquor Trade.

The organ of the liquor interest in New York has taken pains to collect and group all the facts connected with the trade in this country. The amount of tax on spirits collected by the United States in 1872 was $49,475,516 26. This represents about 100,000,000 gallons, worth at wholesale $85,000,000, but which brought, at retail, about $125,000,000. This aggregates a money interest of over $40,000,000. The beer trade pays a tax to the government of $8,578,498 46. This represents a retail value of over $212,000,000, which, added to the value of the article to the manufacturers, presently to be mentioned, is of about $300,000,000. The wine trade represents an interest of $75,000,000. The import trade of liquors, beer and wine, represents a retail value of liquors of $27,000,000; of beer, $2,800,000; of wines, $135,000,000; or a total of nearly $165,000,000. To all this the capital invested in buildings and machinery, etc., together with the expenses connected directly and indirectly with the trade, the footing is at least $1,500,000,000.

In 1864, Charles Fox, a wealthy and eccentric shoe dealer, who lived on Third avenue, New York, made a will in which he bequeathed all of his property, real and personal, valued at about $500,000, to the government of the United States to pay part of the national debt. The will was contested about two years ago in the Surrogate's Court by the nephews and nieces of the testator, who are very poor, and live in tenement houses in Brooklyn, on the ground that he was not of sound mind and memory, and that the government could not accept a bequest of real estate. Surrogate Hutchings decided that the testator was of sound mind and memory, but that the government could not accept a bequest of real estate. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals, and the Surrogate's decision was there affirmed.

THE enforcement of the Massachusetts Beer law is causing widespread dissatisfaction in that State. The bottlers of ale, porter and lager beer, after having stopped supplying their customers for several days, in obedience to the orders of the State Constabulary, discovered that the law had not been enforced in the case of other wholesale dealers, and determined to resume business until all were treated alike. The heavy brewers are looking about for eligible places of business in other States. The farmers who have lost food for their stock are clamoring against the law. So general is the dissatisfaction that there is little doubt the complexion of the next Legislature may turn upon this question, when Gamblerius may possess his rights again.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Colfax has written to a friend in Paris a letter containing this emphatic and sanguine passage: "I never received a dollar from Ames on any account whatever, in check, in cash, in stock, or dividends or bonds. I have full faith that He who knoweth all things will in His own good time make my entire innocence of this cruel and wicked charge manifest to even the bitterest of my enemies."

Cardinal Billiet, Archbishop of Chambrey, who died on the 20th of April, was the oldest member of the College of Cardinals. He was born in 1788, and became Cardinal in 1861. His death reduces the membership to forty four.

Mrs. Lydia Bankhaship, of Marion, Mass., goes to church regularly at the age of ninety-nine.

The wife of Hans Christian, the civilized Esquimaux who accompanies all the polar expeditions, got so hungry during the recent trip of Captain Hall that she has made herself dangerously ill by eating too much, since her return.

Dr. C. H. F. Peters, of Litchfield Observatory, New York, who has studied the face of the sun closely, and almost daily for a quarter of a century past! Writes that he does not see any reason to believe in the existence of the planet "Vulcan," for which Mr. Rutkwood, of Bloomington, Ind., claims to have found the proof.

Lord Selborne has introduced into Parliament two measures by which he hopes to facilitate the transfer of land in England, relieving the process from the burdensome examination of title now required. He proposes a new system of registration of titles and to fix certain periods within which under certain limitations shadowed titles may become clear. This is one of the greatest grievances of the land question.

Thomas M. Burt, formerly of the firm of Croswell, Van Benthuysen & Burt, State Printers, and publishers of the *Albany Argus*, and in the late war a Paymaster of Volunteers, died May 14, at Kinderhook, N. Y., aged seventy four.

Mermillod, the Archbishop recently expelled from Switzerland, has settled at Ferney, France, in the former residence of Mme. Dennis, the celebrated niece of Voltaire. He is said to have written to the Pope for a consultation on his late and present papacy of favor: "Your Holiness sent me to Calvin; Calvin sent me to Voltaire; I hope to inter them both."

The Louisville, Kentucky, *Commercial* states that Rev. Stuart Robinson, of that city, purchased a ticket for Europe, recently, and then, through the agent, applied to the Secretary of State for a passport. The question came back: "Is Dr. Robinson a citizen of the United States?" Dr. Robinson replied that he was not; that he had come to this country from Ireland forty years ago, when a boy, but had never formally become a citizen. The passport was refused, and the Doctor took out his papers, applied again, and was successful.

John W. Williams, a mulatto boy, who was born a slave, and is now seventeen years old, has been appointed to West Point from Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

Not long since a Miss Kate K—— died in Kenosha, the owner of a small property in her own right. By her request this property was devoted to the purchase of the tallest and handsomest monument in that cemetery, and her surviving husband has furnished for it and the headstone of her grave two of the most unique inscriptions yet recorded among "singular epitaphs." That on the monument reads: "S—— P—— F—— L. K——" (the last two being her husband's name), "My dear pet, meet me at the gate of Paradise. I will be there by nature's fast Express. Until there we meet, a loving adieu. P. S.—W. B. is coming soon."

On the headstone:

"S—— P—— F—— K—— Emigrated to the land of Paradise" (on such a date).

STATE NEWS.

A German workman in the iron mines, in Longswamp township, Berks county, was caught in an ore-washer on the 16th, and crushed to death.

General Harry White, of Indiana, has notified the Constitutional Convention that, being a Senator, as well as a delegate to the Convention, he does not intend to draw any pay for services in the latter position.

The Millintown *Register* states that there is more drunkenness on the streets of that town than there was before the liquor bars were closed.

The Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this State met in Wilkesbarre on Monday, there being a large attendance. A large number of Past Chief Patriarchs were admitted. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following: M. W. Grand Patriarch, James McGahey, of No. 24; M. E. Grand High Priest, John Curtis, of No. 17; M. W. Grand Senior Warden, Sullivan S. Child, of No. 10; R. W. Grand Junior Warden, George Bertram, of No. 36; R. W. Grand Scribe, James R. Nicholson, of No. 51; R. W. Grand Treasurer, John S. Deas, of No. 52; M. W. G. R. to G. L. U. S., John W. Stokes, of No. 17.

A girl named Clara Worth, eighteen years of age, was probably fatally burned in Harrisburg on Monday evening, while visiting at the house of Mrs. Horner. Miss W. was sitting on a sofa, when a young man threw a lighted match in a spittoon near her. From this her clothes took fire, burning her fearfully.

A lady named Mrs. Havens, residing in Petersburg, Huntingdon county, was found dead in her bed on Friday morning last. It is supposed she died of heart disease.

Two boys, Samuel Lonz, aged fourteen, and William Connell, aged thirteen years, were victims of accidents by being run over by the cars, in Scranton, on Monday.

Willie Pike, aged ten years, died at Factoryville, Wyoming county, on the 17th, of lockjaw, superinduced by an explosion of powder in one of his boyish experiments.

They drug men for purposes of robbery in Altoona. The last victim reluctantly yielded up "it ree dollars and some cents," according to his own statement, and he apologized his grief by crawling into a cesspool, whence he was rescued and taken to the almshouse.

The Greensburg *Argus* says: An adopted son of James Menoher, Esq., of Fairfield township, a lad of about fifteen summers, killed in two days, recently, eleven foxes, and he didn't half try.

Mr. Schultz, of Penn station, Westmoreland county, is the owner of a cow which gave birth to a singular monstrosity, the other day. The head of the animal strongly resembled a bull dog, the body was that of a calf, though shorter, and the legs were very short and thick. This deformed cow bovine lived but a short time, and before and after its death it was visited by crowds of persons.

The Greensburg *Argus* has the following: The many friends of Dr. John L. Fisheli, one of the most prominent dentists in the county, will learn with deep regret the fact of his death, which occurred at his residence on Sunday last. Dr. Fisheli had been ailing, either as a professional visit, as was his custom, remaining for several days, but had his principal office in Greensburg. On the Sunday previous he attended church, but was compelled to leave before the services were concluded, on account of a business which demanded his attention. Returning to Dr. Steck's hotel, he pared the troublesome and painful corn from his foot, which soon became dreadfully inflamed. He, however, not anticipating anything serious, continued to go around with the aid of a cane until Thursday, when he found that he was seized with lockjaw, and died the following afternoon.

Two thousand dollars have been subscribed in Wyoming county to defray the expenses consequent on the enforcement of the Local Option law.

The Tunkhannock *Republican*, says: "The quiet of our town during the past week, notwithstanding the presence of two circus and menagerie companies, was remarked by all. Heretofore ruffianism, fighting and drunkenness was the rule, with an occasional murder. There was a drunken man to be seen on the streets. This much has been accomplished by Local Option."

The Washington *Reporter* says: Edward Gregg, Esq., of West Pike Run, is now seventy-four years of age, and has voted in that township, with a single exception, at every general election since 1821, now over fifty years. He is still hale hearty man, and we hope he may have many years of life yet before him.

Miss Sadie Craft, a young lady of sixteen, carries the mail from the station on the Hempfield Railroad to Taylorstown postoffice, Washington county, requiring a walk of four miles in the two daily trips. For this service she is paid seventy-two dollars per year.

OHIO NEWS.

The Cleveland *Leader* comes to us in strange guise—tricked out in a loan new dress of type, which gives it a much improved appearance. The *Leader* is a staunch supporter of Republican principles and principals, and is deserving of the goodly share of prosperity which its columns show.

An Ohio postmaster has received a letter wherein the writer proffers a curious request, as follows: "If you can & will accertain the names of Some rich man in the U. S. that is worth from 5 millions to 8, or more let me know by return mail and I will pitch in and if I make it in the Knot, it is a 1 hundred dollars in your pocket keep it close and still secret between us two if it gets out all is spoiled I am poor but want to marry rich."

Grandmother Meldrim died at the residence of her grandson, Hardin Meldrim, in Logan, on the 10th inst., aged ninety-one years.

John Havergrass, of Cadiz, died there a few days since. He was born in 1809 on the farm on which he had always resided until his death.

The mortality among bees in Delaware county, during the last year, has been so great as to amount almost to extermination.

A young lady of Milan committed suicide on Saturday by throwing herself into the river. No names given.

John Housel, who is confined in the penitentiary for the murder of Sereno Smith, of Rome, Ashtabula county, is reported to have said he would rather have been hung than undergo the sentence of a life imprisonment, had he known the privations of the latter. Mrs. Smith, his paramour, who was said to have been a sufferer of terrible agonies from the pangs of a guilty conscience, is regaining her health.

Benj. Pickett, an old pioneer of Andover, Ashtabula county, died April 26.

Mary Jane Shed died in Troy on Monday aged one hundred and ten years.

Mr. John Lemon, of Ashland county, has a colt with seven well defined legs, yet it can get around as well as any other colt.

STATE POLITICS.

The Washington *Reporter* says: The Democratic County Committee met on Monday last, but adjourned without fixing any time for their nominating convention, agreeing to leave the matter wholly to the discretion of the Chairman, Mr. Swan. If upon looking over the field he should come to the conclusion that the case is hopeless, possibly he may decide not to call any convention at all.

The Washington county Republican Convention has been summoned to meet on Monday, June 16th, for the primaries to be held on the preceding Saturday. The *Reporter* says: "Notwithstanding the unusual number of candidates in the field for nomination, we believe the canvass has thus far been conducted with entire good feeling, and sincerely hope it may continue to be so to the end. There is abundance of material from which to make a selection, and if a good and strong ticket is not chosen the voters will have only themselves to blame for it. The primary meetings are, after all, the most important meetings we hold, and it is unfortunate that the people cannot be induced to regard them as such. If there is any one thing that ought to be kept specially in view in this the government of the United States, it may part of the people and not for them."

The Titusville *Herald* says: Mr. Henry Noble has been a delegate to the County Conventions two-thirds of the time for the past thirty years, and never had an office, and never asked for one till now.

One of Blair county's candidates for the office of Sheriff, is now sojourning in the county jail. Selling liquor illegally is what did the business, and as he can't get out to electioneer, he appeals to his friends, through the newspapers, to remember him at the primary election.

A Traveling Sidewalk.

[From the New York Tribune, May 20.]

One of the most unique of all the rapid transit schemes yet invented has passed the Senate and has gone to the third reading in the Assembly. It is known as "Spier's Traveling Sidewalk." The plan is to build an endless movable platform on an elevated tramway, the motive power being from large stationary steam engines underground. The "sidewalk" is to be perpetually moving up one side of a street or avenue and down the other at the rate of nineteen miles an hour. Passengers are to be taken on or off the platform by means of transfer cars, without stopping the movement of the train, if we may so call it. The bill provides for the construction of a short section to this city, and leaves any future extension to the approval of the Common Council.

Purgation and Prostration.

Let us rejoice that the absurd and paradoxical idea that sick people could be restored to health and strength by violent cathartic treatment has been pretty generally exploded. If there are still to be found any medical dogmatists who believe such practice, the sooner their sands of life are run out the better it will be for their patients. A more rational mode of dealing with human ailments was inaugurated some twenty years ago when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters were introduced, and that powerful vegetable invigorant began its triumphant progress to universal popularity. The world now understands the importance of strengthening, refreshing and regulating, as well as purging the disordered system, and is aware that all these processes go on together under the fourfold operation of the standard and restorative of the age. Prepare the system for the debilitating heat of summer with this vitalizing specific.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, R. H. Harraden, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CORONER—

W. C. COOKE,

Of Allegheny City, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

Middle District, outside of City.

HARRY W. HORBACH,

Late Captain Co. H, 83d Reg. P. V., Wilkins Township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

R. S. P. McCALL,

Of Tarentum, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

District North of the Rivers.

H. K. SAMPLE,

Shaler township. Subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

B. C. CHRISTY,

Of Sewickley borough, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR STATE SENATE—

CHARLES JEREMY,

Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—

ALEX. Æ. McCANDLESS, M.D.,

Pittsburgh, subject to approval of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

A. B. YOUNG,

Of Robinson township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—

WM. M'CALLIN,

Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR STATE SENATE—

GEO. H. ANDERSON

Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination, subject to approval of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

WM. H. CLARK,

Of North Fayette township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 5.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER—

SAM'L KILGORE,

Of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—

JOHN C. NEWMYER,

Of Wilkins township, middle district, subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

JOHN A. SCOTT

Will be a candidate for re-nomination to the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 5.

FOR ASSEMBLY—

WILLIAM COATES,

Millvale borough, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—

*M.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE..JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

—Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day.

Penn's Central	54½	Phila. and Erie	25½
Reading	58	Penn'a. Allotments	53¾
United Co.'s of N. J.	119½	Pittsburgh 58	74
Cam. and Amboy	120	Allegheny 58	94½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½	Central Trans tion	47¾

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

HENRY H COLLINS, JAMES T. BRADY, B. L. FAHNESTOCK, DANIEL KUHNS, C. S. KETTERMAN, PHILIP BENTEL, HEN. SINGERLY. HON. ROBT. MCKNIGHT. HARTLEY HOWARD, L. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, 1873.

The money market in Pittsburgh shows all the symptoms of approaching summer ease. Good borrowers, as a rule, have disappeared from the street, and are being accommodated by their banks to the full extent of their wants. The capitalists who usually supply the wants of outside borrowers are looking around for summer investments, and making material concessions in the rates of discount.

The banks, anticipating a call from the Comptroller of the Currency are keeping themselves in snug condition, and will be prepared after that event to extend their lines of discount more than at present.

—New York exchange is still scarce, selling between the banks at par.

—The discussion this afternoon in Councils, of the act of the Legislature approved April 9th, 1873, repealing all laws and acts of Assembly exempting the bonds of counties, cities, boroughs and incorporated districts of the State from the payment of State taxes, exciten more than usual interest, as it is a question which affects the city to the extent of five per cent of the interest on all bonds hereafter to be issued for water extension and street improvements.

The sale of the bonds at par in their present condition is almost an impossibility, not that the present tax of five per cent. of the coupon interferes with the sale of the bonds, but the fact that the State has power to assess any tax that she may see fit and may assess such a rate of tax that they will not yield any income at all.

If the Councils do not pass an ordinance assuming whatever taxes the State may assess, we thought if they can be marketed at over 95 cents on the dollar, entailing a direct loss of the city equal to the present tax for fifteen years. As a question, therefore, the State tax should be provided for by Councils until the repealing act can itself be repealed, or section 4 of the act of March 21, 1873, be made applicable to municipal as well as private corporations.

—The following is a summary of the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of the famous Boesel Railroad law:

First. Taxation can only be authorized for public purposes. Wash, therefore, a statute authorizes a county, township or municipality to levy taxes, not only here, and whilst dealers are selling small lots at old rates, they say that prices must advance, as they cannot buy to sell at the present figures. There is a continued active demand for choice western flours as well as home brands made from choice white, amber and red wheats. We quote as follows: Mills—$9 16, $9 56, $10 25. Western brands—The store rates are as follows: Spring wheat $7 25, $8 00@8 25; red winter, good to choice brands, $8 to, $8 75@9 00 ₰ bbl. Rye flour steady at $5 50@5 75 ₰ bbl. Oat meal $8 00.

GRAIN—Receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours, exclusive of elevator:

Wheat, sacks	.....	Oats, sacks	1,252
Corn, sacks	341		

It will be seen that the receipts of grain continue light. Particularly is this the case with wheat, corn and oats. Nor is there any reason to anticipate increased supply for some time to come. At the time when farmers could have sent forward their surplus grain the horrid condition of the roads prevented them, and now, owing to the backwardness of the season they cannot spare the time, as the spring crop, if put in at all, must be done at once. The ebb and flow of the markets in the West superinduces an unsettled state of trade here. The city mills are drawing their supplies of wheat direct from the western markets, whilst country mills are supplied through commission men. Oats is in good demand, with a stronger and firmer feeling. Prime white being held at 50c. Shelled corn is stronger and may be quoted at 58@59c; mixed 48c. Corn—There is an active trade demand, and owing to limited receipts prices are very firm and a shade better. We are cognizant of a sale of one car load prime white on track at 50 ₰ bush; mixed held at 48c. With regard to rates and barley we have no change to note in prices. The demand is limited and prices are nominally as follows: Rye 80@85c ₰ bush. Barley—Fall 95c@$1; spring 90c@95c.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 00@4 25 ₰ bbl.

HOPS—Sales 1872s at 38@40c; old,18@20c.

HAY—Baled on wheel track, $20@$28 00 ₰ ton; wagon $25 00@30 00 ₰ ton, delivered.

LARD OIL—Extra No 1, 75c; No 1, 70c; No 2, 63@ 65c.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 19c ₰ lb.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 40@1 45; seconds $1 10 @1 30; shorts 90c; chopped corn and oats $1 35; chopped corn $1 25; bolted corn meal $1 20.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP—Sugar, rough, 15@16c ₰ lb; cakes 16@17c; syrup, jug included, $1 15@1 30 ₰ gallon.

POULTRY—Live chickens by the coop, 50@85c ₰ pair.

POTATOES—Peachblows 80@85 ₰ bushel; mixed 60@70c; sweets $4 65 ₰ bushel.

PEA NUTS—Per ₰ 3¾@4¼c; ₰ bushel 85@90c.

RAGS—We are reported as paying at 3½@3¾c ₰ lb.

SEEDS—Clover seed $5 75@5 90; timothy seed $3 75@4 00; flax seed $2 00@2 10.

SALT—Sales No 1 at $1 65 ₰ bbl; No 2, $1 15.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00.

TALLOW—Market firm at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—The market is quite active at 93@95c ₰ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 50; three hoop do, $2 75; No 3 tubs, $9 00; No 2 do, $10 00; No 1 do, $11 50; wash boards, I X L, $2 50; do Todd's, $2 75; do Acme, $2 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market, taken as a whole, was a shade firmer, although there was no quotable change in prices. Holders appear to have made up their minds to make no further concessions in order to effect sales.

CRUDE.

The market could not be called active. Parker's was firmer: holders were asking $2 30@2 32½, an advance. In our market spot was held at 6a6¼c. Per prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have no changes to note in prices. Dispatches from the East report a steady market. Philadelphia spot 19a19¼c; June 19¼a19¾c. In this market standard brands were offered at 16c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady, with a good trade demand, City $2 10@2 15; country $2 00@2 05.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 21.—The *Herald* says: The market is quiet and firmer. On upper road the market advanced about 5 cents, closing firm at $2 50a 2 70½. Spot at Oil City is quoted at $2 55, which is an advance of 5 cents. Parker's Storage firmer at $2 22½. Tidioute unchanged and nothing doing at $2 30.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

FOXBURG, May 21.—Market quiet with no sellers; buyers at $2 25.

OIL CITY, May 21.—Market quiet and firm at $2 50a 2 75.

TITUSVILLE, May 21.—Market opened very firm with buyers plenty; no sellers; sales of spot at $2 50 at $2 70 buyer 60; sellers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Crude not quoted; refined—Spot, May, 18¾c; June 19¼c.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Crude 8¾c; refined 19¾a 19¾c. Market dull but steady.

Crude Oil the Receipts by Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	92
W Hamm	Sunbeam O W	134
J Bushnell	Standard O W	223
H S Duncan	Clarion O W	417
Bond	Radiant O W	602
H S Duncan	Riverside O W	552
N W Stevens	Citizens O W	272
T Backett	Citizens O W	544
Byers & M	Citizens O W	272
Wistar Oil Co	Citizens O W	464
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	765
W Hamm	Brilliant O W	367
B S Duncan	American O W	263
B S Duncan	American O W	93
B S Duncan	American O W	417

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	937	Sunbeam O W	134
Standard O W	223	Star O W	464
Radiant O W	602	Riverside O W	552
Clarion O W	417	Citizens O W	1,280
Brilliant O W	1,697	American O W	1,160
Total			7,475

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R. West Penn Junction, May 21, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens O Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila	474
Standard Oil Co	Warden, P & Co, Phila	780
L Irwin & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	200
L Irwin & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	200
Brann & Wagner	Waring, K & Co, Phila	150
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	705
Total		3,409

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Elkins, Bly & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	300
E J Waring & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	825
Total		1,125

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Wednesday, May 21	954	2,625	5,000	135	34

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No. head.
Wednesday, May 21	954	2,600	5,000	135	.....

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day fair, both of through and way stock. The quality of the offerings is good and buyers for choice cattle have no difficulty in getting the kind they want this week. The market at this time has ruled slow, most all the sales being made to country dealers. New York has taken very little stock, and so far as we could learn, Philadelphia not any. Buyers complain about bad market, and seem determined to buy cheaper. Trade closed dull all about the following rates:

Extra 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 85; extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 35 to $6 50; extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 25; extra 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25.

Hogs.

The run of hogs this week while not heavy is still more than sufficient to meet the wants of the trade. The market ru es dull and sales are made slowly at prices from ¼ to ⅓c lower than last week. Following are the prices ruling:

Extra Philadelphia $5 70; prime do, $5 50 to $5 60; prime Yorkers $5 00 to $5 10.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep heavy. The market opened at seven o'clock with some 28 cars on sale. The quality of the offerings is good. Market bad and off to lower figures than prices of last week. Following are the current rates:

Extra 100 lbs, $5 75; prime 90 lbs, $5 50; prime 85 lbs, $5 25; prime 80 lbs, $5 00.

COAL AND COKE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

May 20.—There has been a good trade for the season and prices steadily supported.

Youghiogheny, delivered.....17@18c
Ohio river, delivered.....15@16c
Kanawha, delivered.....20@24c
Cannel, delivered.....22@24c
Youghiogheny coke, at yards.....12@13c
Youghiogheny coke, delivered.....14@16c
Cannel coke, at yards.....16@20c
Cannel coke, delivered.....17@ 20

LOUISVILLE.

May 20.—We quote Pittsburgh at 18c per bushel by retail, and 15c by the barge-load afloat; Indiana 16c, Pomeroy at 15c per bushel, and anthracite at 21@25 per ton.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day including 51 cars reported to arrive, 1,530 head; total for the week 6,956 head. Market more active at yesterday's prices; there was a large attendance of country buyers; eastern buyers generally hold off; about 1,200 head disposed of. Sales 920 Illinois steers, 1,046 to 1,320 lbs, at $5 75a6 35; 142 Indiana steers, 1,128 to 1,324 lbs, at $5 25a6 00; 124 Texas steers, 970 to 1,320 lbs, at $5 37½a5 75; 54 Ohio steers, 1,270 lbs, at $6 18¾; 18 Michigan stockers, 933 lbs, at $5 80; 62 Canada stockers, 885 to 897 lbs, at $4 75 at 80. Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day 800 head; total for the week 6,000 head. Market active at yesterday's prices; there was a large attendance of buyers; sales 900 lbs, 85 50a5 87½; 209 Illinois clipped sheep, 93 to 98 lbs, $4 85a5 10; 272 Michigan wooled sheep, 96 to 102 lbs, $5 00a5 25; 1,200 Canada lambs, 72 to 75 lbs, including reported arrivals, 1,600 head; total for the week 3,200 head; without life; sales 1,000 head sufficient to make a quotable market; buyers refuse to offer over $4 75; prices nominally $4 75a5 00.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Cotton steady at 18¾c. Flour quiet at $7 75a8 00. Wheat quiet at 94a96c. Corn quiet at 49a50c. Rye quiet at 82a 83c. Oats quiet at 42a48c. Barley firm. Groceries steady. Oils firm. Eggs easier at 13@14c. Butter firm, but unchanged. Cheese scarce and firm. Provisions quiet. Mess pork dull and held at $17 00. Lard dull, nothing doing; 9c found lots offered; Bulk meats quiet; sales of shoulders at 5¾@6c. Bulk meats quiet; sales of shoulders at 6¾c; clear rib sides 8@8½c; clear sides 8½c. Bacon—Shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9½@9¾c, packed. Hams steady; plain 13a13½c; sugar cured and fancy 14a16c, packed. Bulk meats lower; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8¼c; 25 more for packed. Lard lower; leaf, tierces, 8¾a9¾c; kegs 10¾c; good 8½c; small lots on order ¼a¾c higher. Whisky firmer at 93a95c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 21.—There is a slow trade movement with both agents and jobbers. Market for domestic cottons quiet but prices in first hands unchanged. Jobbers reduced prices. The *Herald* quot A brown sheetings to 14c. Bleached shirtings irregular and quiet. Rolled Jaconets unchanged. The ginghams and denims firm. Whittenden stripes largely sold ahead. Prints quiet. Pacific prints reduced to 12½c. Cotton flannels firm. Woolens. Shawls dull. Foreign goods very quiet. Kid gloves are bringing higher prices at auction.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices have declined 1c; No 1 white Wabash, $2 00; extra white Michigan $1 91; No 1 do $1 80; amber Michigan, spot, $1 71; June $1 70; July $1 65; No 2 red winter $1 76; No 3 do $1 70; rejected $1 70; rejected red $1 14. Corn dull and prices are a shade lower; high mixed, spot, 46½c; June 46½c; July 46½c; August 47½c; low mixed 45c. Oats dull, and prices have declined; No 2, 40c; Michigan 39½c. Lake freights quiet and steady.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, firm and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed western 63¾a64c. Oats steady. Rye nominal at $1 07. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork nominal at $17 50a18. Bulk meats—Shoulders 5¾a 5¾c; clear sides 8¾c; clear rib sides 9a9¼c. Bacon steady; shoulders 8a8½c; sides, 9¾a10c; clear rib sides 10a10½c; sugar cured hams 14a16c. Lard dull at 9a9½c. Western butter easier, but not lower. Whisky nominal, scarce and wanted at 94a95c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—Cotton dull, but unchanged; receipts for the past day 726 bales; shipments for the past twenty-four hours 775 bales; stock 32,850 bales. Flour dull and prices are nominal. Corn meal scarce and firm at $2 85. Corn quiet and firm at 45c. Oats scarce and firm at 40c. Hay firm; timothy $23 50. Bran scarce and firmer at 90c. Provisions dull and prices have declined to 7¾a8¼a9¾c. Lard dull but unchanged. Mess pork dull and prices are nominal.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 21.—Cotton unchanged. Flour dull; prices declined but no demand; family wheat $9 00@9 50. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand at $1 60@1 62½. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 56c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand at 45a50c. Potroleum dull; refined 19¾c; crude 8¾a 9c. Provisions unchanged. Bacon—Sides 9¾c; Cut meats dull; hams 12a13c; shoulders 7½c. Middles quiet; city long clear 9c; short clear 9¾c. Lard steady; steam 9a9 1-8c; kettle 9¾a10c. Butter weak; western 22a26c. Cheese weak at 12a15c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Cotton dull and prices are nominal as 18c for middlings. Flour dull and prices are quotable; superfine wheat $3 50a3 75; extra do $3 75a5 75; double extra do $6 00a6 50; family do $7 75a8 75; fancy $9 00. Wheat—Spring firm; No 2 spring $1 30@1 30½, cash; $1 32a1 32½ seller June; No 3 $1 40; fall dull and heavy; No 2 red winter $1 75a 1 76, cash; $1 76 seller June. Corn—Mixed dull and unchanged; No 2 mixed 37a37½c track; 38a39c elevator; 9½a39¾c June. Oats dull and prices have declined; No 2, 34¼a35c, on track; 35¾a36c, at elevator; 34½c June. Barley dull and prices have declined; No 2 fall 44¾a45c; extra choice nominally 46c. Rye dull; No 2, 64a 70c. Mess pork dull but unchanged at $17 00a17 25. Bulk meats dull and prices have declined; loose shoulders 6¾a6¾c; clear rib sides 8¾a8¾c; clear sides 8¾a9c. Bacon dull and prices have declined; nominal; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 10¼a10½c. Lard dull and prices have declined; prime steam 9¾a9¾c; refined 12a12½c. Hay steady; choice timothy delivered at depot at 21a22. Mess pork dull; sales of 250 bbls at $16 00, but offered very high, the yard commenced caving gradually into the river, until finally five hundred coffins were swept into the stream.

SUNDAY'S Memphis *Avalanche* says. The sum of $100,000 has been placed by Congress at the disposal of President Grant to make practical experiments on steam boilers, with a view of collecting information that will tend towards securing greater safety in their manufacture and use in the future. Half the sum will be expended in tests at Cincinnati or Pittsburgh at the other half at New York or Boston. A number of scientific men and practical engineers have been invited to witness the operations.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—The *Herald* says on the levee still keeps lagging lazily along, with but little signs of improvement. Boats seem to have hard work to get up a trip sufficient to pay expenses, and are in doubt whether they can get enough to make both ends meet. We hope to see soon a fresh impetus in shipping matters in our next issue. As it is, the boats had better go to the bank than run the risk of losing money at this late season of the year.

PASSING AWAY.—We regret to announce the death of Captain Nelson Crooks, which took place at Bellville, Wood county, West Virginia, on Friday, May 16, aged 72 years. Captain Crooks was well and favorably known to us in the days when we handled many of the finest boats that ert this port. The last boat he had charge of being the Clipper No. 1 and Clipper No. 2, which ran in the packet trade between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. His death will be unusually regretted, for he was highly esteemed by all who enjoyed his acquaintance. He was in the true acceptation of the term an honest man.

ON Tuesday there was witnessed a vigorous battle on Peoria Lake, between the crews of two canal boats—the Storm and the Milwaukee. The latter was boarded by the armed crew of the former, and victory was about to be achieved when Mrs. Nicholson, wife of the Captain of the Milwaukee, advanced to the rescue, knocked down several of the boarding party, and drove the rest overboard with her own vessel. Captain Blakeslee, of the Storm, seems to have entertained a belief that he had a right to the Milwaukee, and when the tow line of the Storm was immediately cast loose by the conquerors, and the Milwaukee floated free once more upon the waters.

LAST Wednesday, in the New Orleans United States District Court, the case of Colonel John G. Prather, of St. Louis, plaintiff, vs. Moran & Noble, defendants, was laid over till Thursday. The plaintiff instituted suit to obtain two debts, one of $1,130 14, and another of $1,140 46. The suit was instituted on an alleged bond of defendants belonging to stand for any old debts on the steamer Bart Able. A petition was filed by counsel for plaintiff to have been drawn up for the benefit of one Thorwegan, who sold out his interest in the boat with the alleged understanding that Moran & Noble would be responsible for all claims. The sale was drawn up September 20, 1869.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* says: The fall in the river at the bulk points continues slowly. The Upper Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio and Arkansas rivers are on the decline; the Lower Mississippi from above is swelling slowly. The Missouri above Sioux City has become quite low and the mountain streams are now considerable below the usual grass bars; they are anxiously looking for the June rise, which, it is thought, will keep a good stage of water in the channel during the rest of the season. A large amount of government and other freight is to be transported on the Upper Mississippi the present season, and unless the boats have a good stage of water the greater part of the season they will have trouble in getting it all transported. Heavy rains have been falling along the upper rivers and they will, no doubt, be swelling again in a day or two from its effects.

IMPORTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

W W Knox, 1 chest tea; M McCh lough, jr, 10 bbls whiskey, 10 do do; Schoonmaker & Co, 6 bbls brandy, 25 do do; Ewing, Mrs J Crouse, 1 is machine; Reese, Graff & Co, 1 crate; Hussey, Wells & Co, 20 bbls pork; Barker & Kay, 20 bbls coal tar; Watt, Lang & Co, 100 bbls flour; Schumaker & Co, 200 bbls flour; A Phillips & Co, 1 pkg tobacco; Mrs T C Jenkins, 200 bbls flour; Anderson & Woods, 1 car sundries; Scott & Glass, 1 car bars; Jas Weaver, 1 car stone; Vogt, Maloord & Co, 29 bbls apples, 4 kgs lard, 20 do do, 20 do do, 1 do do, 1 do do, 2 bbls grease; Carter Bros, 1 bbl syrup, 1 chest tea; P Shriver & Son, 1 bbl pork; Hornbeck, Mc Millins, 100 ebbls; Ch W L Co, 3 kgs lead; Hauck McCabe, 1 bbl whiskey, 1 bbl eggs; G F Hoffstot, 50 bbls flour; 13 rolls leather; C H Faite, loc h h goods; G A Hoffstot, 1 bbl whiskey; Reed, Shaw & Co, 1 pkg hardware; Graff, B & Co, 3 cars limestone; Henry Bishop estate, 1 car limestone; J J Pettit & Co, 22 bbls apples; H J McCracken & Bro, 18 do do, 1 do do; Schoonmaker & Co, 1 bbl whiskey; Hussey, Wells & Co, 50 bbls flour, 200 sks do; Jas O'Brien, 3 bdls cages; P Dalton, 1 bbl whiskey; Mrs Bridget A F, 19 bbls flour; Hogsworth & D, 10 kits mackerel; McIntosh & H, 1 steam pipe; S Shearer, 1 bdl hubs; Calvert W M Sackett & Co, 1 box cheese; Maloney & I, 1 car s ware; A L Bricker & Son, 19 sks potatoes; E Moye & Co, 7 bbls cider.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Per ELEVATOR—Kell & R, 1 car barley, 1 do oats; S B Floyd, 1 car oats; J B Clow, 1 car wheat; Marshall, K & Co, 1 car wheat; Wilson & Sons, 1 car oats; J Beeson, 1 car wheat.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—Huntsman & Bo, 36 chairs; Cameron & W, 6 bales excelsior; Reavers & Co, 11 bbls slides; H Lawrence, 3 galls tobacco; J Herbert, 4 bbls apples; Geo Stewart, 10 do ime; G Schmidt, 1 bbl wine; J F Black, 3 kgs paints; Girard & Co, 1 car lumber; Mullen, S & Co, 1 car do; John Mann, 1 car do; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 car bbls; Jones & Laughlin, 1 car iron; Cornwell & Son, 50 bbls flour, 200 sks do; Wadsworth Bros & Co, 25 bbls oil; John Mcintosh, 1 car s stone; Wm Kelly, 1 car do; F Altwater, 1 car do; Keller, Sifel & Co, 1 car wheat; Wilson & Sons, 3 bbls rum, 3 d spirits, 3 do whisky; D Winters, 11 do apples, 3 S Cummings, 1 car potatoes; Jas Mcintosh, 2 bbls apples, 20 bbls apples; H Gorsuch, 10 do do; H Gebhart, 5 do do; Johnson & McKay and, 23 sks oats; R Zinkand, 13 ot tables, 12 do stools; Hoffstot, Sr, 50 ice chairs, 6 child do; Isabella Furnace Co, 7 cars limestone; Herbaugh, B & Co, 1 do do; J H Lotz, 2 cars white lime; L L Beck, 141 bbls apples.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Merriam & Morgan, 2 carsell bbls; W M Stone, 1 car s frame; J B Hays, 1 car lumber; R P Bryan, 1 do do; H H & Patterson, 1 do do; Van Gorder & Seopard, 20 bbls apples; Jones & Laughlin, 1 car iron; W F E Schmertz, 1 ba r leather; Jas O'Brien, 11 bbls apples; B P Moore, 500 oil bbls; C A Wagonseller, 1 do do; Watt, Lang & Co, 100 bbls flour; John Rose, 200 sks oats; Keil & H, 84 do corn; Lemon & Wetmore, 26 w chairs, 1 c rocker; G H Dauer & Son, 6 bundles b pgs; S McKee & Co, 1 bdl hubs; Palmer, F Richards, 5 bdls cairs; D McMillen & Co, 11 bbls apples 4 tubs butter; H Rea Jr, 1 cask bacon; C Barnett, 1 bbl eggs; Morrison & Caldwell, 1 do do; Fawcett & Cooper, 1 cask ware; G Kann, 4 bbls whisky; Wm Kelly, 5 bbls hemp; Kwas & Co, 50 pks beef hides; Jno Mcintosh, 2 bbls apples; Wm Kelly, 1 do; S P Shriver, 9 do do; Watt, Lang & Co, 50 bx candles; Jas M & A Co, 25 do do; Jno Lang & Co, 50 bx candles; Jas Parker, 5 tons beef; Arbuckles & Rose 154 cks oats; Jas Parker & V, 6 do; Watt Lang & Co, 6 do, 1 pks tobac; Kramer & W, 6 do; Watt Lang & Co, 200 sks flour; Vogt, M A Co, 13 pkgs sundr, T C Jenkins, 100 bxs candles, 18 pks to acco.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

W Walsh & Co, 24 sks rye; Flaccus & Son, 13 do; scrap.

I do tails; Fleming, A & Co, 15 bxs tin plate; J Herdman & Son, 6 bdls sp ing steel; L Hay & Co, 1 bdl axles; Whinney, 128 do do; Schoonaker & Co 17 bbls corn m eal; Lafee & Mc Kallip, 7 sks rye; C d oats, 2 tes hops; J du Fullerton, 16 pcls t obacco; W Ferguson, 15 bags c meal; Schoonaker & Co, 61 do feed; 20 bbls meal; P G & S, 1 do do; Wm Mullins, 10 do oil bbls; H Riddle, on A Co, 8 bbls regs; H Berger, 35 pkgs furniture; A Bernstein, 10 galls tobacco; S P Shriver & Co, 45 bxs do; Lockhart & Beck, 4 steam pumps; J Schmidt & Son, 6 rakes (24 pcs); W L Jones & Co, 1 bbl jap oil; W Fiscus & Son, 3 bbls glue, 6 bdls old bags, 3 empty carboys; T U Hankins, 120 bbls flour.

West Penn Railroad.

Charle- & Co, 227 bxs paper; A Marsh & Co, 14 empty boxes, 2 bcres bottles; H W Huffum, 26 bxs bottles' 1 bag corks, Speck & M, 6 boxes bottles; Spencer & Nick, 6 empty bbl bbls; Schumaker, 1 box mdse; J & H Magee, 5 empty boxes; A buckles & Co, 6 do do; J & H Dippie, 1 empty half bbl; Mrs Bridget A F, 1 bbl whisky, 1 bbl sauerkraut, 1 bag bacon, 1 do potatoes, 1 kee and 2 bbls vinegar; J Heizel, 1 bx butter, 3 bags potatoes; Geo Keys, 12 do do, 1 do d fruit; J Battenfelder, 83 sks potatoes; J S Clark, 1 bx mdse; Jas Patterson & Son, 1 bbl whisky; Wm Mardoy, 1 bo mdse; James McCutcheon, 8 bx scythes; Mc Kinley, Lange & Co, 1 bx s and 12 sheep; D Gregg & Co, 2 bales mdse; W J Baughman, 1 car lime; J Hoffman, 2 calves; Woodwell & Co, 1 bx mdse; Virginia & S, 3 rolls leather; Krause & Y, 1 bx raisins; M F Winder, 1 lot 3 h goods; Lange & L, 14 bxes tubes and 3 do skins; McCullough & S 6 sks rags; Hall & S, 1 lot old metal; Snowdon & S, 1 lot 5 h goods; sundry consignees, a lot butter, eggs, &c.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	6	Byers, McC Co, m	2
J W Porter, m	10	Wm Smith & Son, m	1
Caughey & Hallman, m	4	Zug & Co, m	2
Lindsay & McC, m	2	Pittsburg F & I Co, m	3
Total			47

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Heaney, W & Co, o	6	McKnight, D & Co, o	5
Lewis, B, D & Co, o	6	Isabella Furnace Co, o	5
Total			22

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Caughey & Hallman, m	2	J W Porter, m	2
Total			4

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Wm Smith & Son, m	1	J Moorhead, m	1
Nimick & Co, bx	1		
Total			3

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Wm Smith & Son, m	12	Jones & L, m	16
Lewis, C, D & Co, m	5	Painter & Son, m	2
Graff, B & Co, m	5	Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	19
McIntosh, H & Co, m	1	Lindsay & McC, m	5
Nimick & Bro, m	1	Tomlinson & McK, o	1
Cuney, m	1		86
Total			79

Coal Received by the Allegheny Valley R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Armstrong, D & Co	11	N Y & C G C Co	10
Miller, B & P	1	Sable Coal Co	10
Total			115

FINANCIAL

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS.

THE BONDS OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,

Now offered are a liability of the entire line of 420 MILES, four-fifths completed, and are SECURED COMPLETELY by a FIRST MORTGAGE on an extension of 147 miles. The Road passes through a section very rich in agricultural capabilities, and has an IMMENSE BUSINESS ALREADY EXISTING SECURED TO IT.

Earnings of 1872, on 202 miles, were $1,359,690 55, an increase of $395,000 over 1871. Regular trains are now running on 100 miles additional, and receipts for this year must realize a much larger gain.

These BONDS, $1,000 each, have an INTRINSIC VALUE greater than the present low price of 90 and INTEREST, and are sure to be PROFITABLE as an investment. The option given holders to exchange for Stock at par is of POSITIVE VALUE in view of the increasing business of the Road.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

FOR SALE BY

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

7 Per Cent.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par with Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are payable in 25 years, and are free from taxation.

Interest Payable Semi-Annually.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees are authorized by law to invest trust funds in these Bonds.

PENN BANK,

No. 118 WOOD STREET.

Security and Profit

VERMONT DIVISION OF

Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line

First Mortgage

GOLD SINKING FUND BONDS

Limited to $20,000 per Mile.

The Road is being built for less than original estimates More than half the line is in successful operation.

No security is greater than these FIRST CLASS RAILROAD BONDS, based on a mileage basis of 20 miles a large and constantly increasing income

The price at which they are for the present offered—80 and interest—yields at present rate of Gold, OVER 8 3-4 PER CENT. INTEREST, and upon their advance to par, to less than 7 per cent. ANNUALLY. AVAILABLE UP TO PER CENT.

For pamphlets, maps, and further information, apply to E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,

St Johnsbury, Vt.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

311 Broadway, New York.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

2 Milk Street, Boston.

FOR SALE IN PITTSBURGH BY

S. M'CLEAN & CO.

BANKERS,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

REFINERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

AND DEALERS IN

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Broker in Petroleum and its Products

Office No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor, PITTSBURGH PA.

MURPHY, SHERWIN & MAKERS CO. VARNISH CLEVELAND.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. BINGS PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. E. E. SKELLERS & CO., Agents

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Struggle of Factions in the French Assembly.

PARIS, May 21.—The Assembly this afternoon proceeded to complete its organization by the election of Vice Presidents. There was an obstinate contest over the fourth Vice Presidency, for which office M. Martel, the avowed supporter of President Thiers, was nominated by the Left. Two ballots were taken without result, none of the nominees having a majority. On the third ballot M. Martel was elected by a majority of seven, receiving 339 votes to 332 for his opponent. The announcement of the result caused profound sensation in the chamber. Although close, the vote is a decided reverse for the powerful conservative combination in the Assembly, which made the election of M. Martel a test question. It is now believed that Thiers will have a majority of thirty in the vote on the interpellation, notwithstanding the coalition of the Bonapartist, Legitimist and Orleanist members against him. Both sides are making efforts to bring out all their strength, and a pressing summons has been sent to all absent members to come to Versailles. Among the speakers will be President Thiers, M. Cassimir Periers, Duke De Broglie and Duke D' Audiffret Pasquier.

Another Success for the Carlists—They Butcher Prisoners.

MADRID, May 21.—The Carlists under Don Alfonzo attacked San Ahuja yesterday, and after a stubborn resistance of the commandant of the garrison surrendered on condition that the lives of his men should be spared. Notwithstanding the terms of capitulation, the Carlists butchered one hundred and fifty of the men in the streets of the town.

MADRID, May 21.—Senor Topete, Minister of Marine, tendered his resignation yesterday, but subsequently withdrew it. The report of the massacre of the garrisoned volunteers by Carlists at Sanchola was greatly exaggerated. Only sixteen volunteers were butchered.

The Pope Again in a Serious Condition.

BRUSSELS, May 21.—A dispatch from Rome says that the Pope has had several severe attacks and is in danger of suffocation. The Cardinals are in the Vatican ready for any emergency.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, May 21.—The French Asiatic cable has been repaired.

MADRID, May 21.—It is reported that the government will propose that the President of the Republic be elected by a plebiscitum.

LONDON, May 21.—The report that the Carlists were about to introduce a loan in the London market is false.

BERLIN, May 21.—Cases of cholera are reported in East Prussia.

THE HAGUE, May 21.—The Ministers have tendered their resignations to the King.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—The steamship Peruvian, from Quebec, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 21, 5 p. m.—The rate of discount for three months bills in open market is ¼ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols on account 93¾, for the account 93⅝. U. S. 5-20s, 92¾ @ 93; 10-40s 88⅝; new 5s 89⅝. Turpentine 29s 9d.

PARIS, May 21.—Rentes 74 francs 90 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Noon—Cotton steady; middling uplands 8½d; Orleans 9¼d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were American and 3,000 bales were for speculation and export. Breadstuffs quiet. Savannah or Charleston 8¾d; April and May shipments do 8¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Beef 98s. Corn 42s 6d. Mess pork 66s 6d. Cheese 68s 6d. Cumberland middles 8⅜.

ANTWERP, May 21.—Refined petroleum 40¾ francs.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Bond Suit Amicably Compromised.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 21, 1873.

A meeting of officials of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, G. W. Cass, J. N. Mecklenburg, C. E. Gorham and others, was held here yesterday, the principal object of which was a settlement with the city officials of Kendallville in regard to one hundred thousand dollars in bonds having been issued by that city but payment of which was refused, the city of Kendallville claiming the failure of the company to comply with its requirements had brought suit for recovery of the bonds. The result of the meeting was a compromise. The Continental Improvement Company are to surrender to the city of Kendallville eighty-three hundred thousand dollars in bonds issued in aid of the construction of the road, and for doing which the city agrees to pay twenty-five thousand dollars in ten years with six per cent. interest, and to assign the eighty-three thousand dollars of stock in the Grand Rapids and Indiana road to the city in addition of their bonds. The agreement is to become binding when ratified by the City Council of Kendallville.

The Reconstructed Boston, Hartford and Erie Corporation.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 21.—The Railroad Committee of the Legislature has agreed to report favorably upon a bill incorporating the New York and Boston Railroad, the new name for Boston, Hartford and Erie, as reconstructed under the trustees for the Bardsley bondholders. It will be substantially the same as the one already passed by the Massachusetts Legislature.

Reports of Deaths by Cholera on the Steamer Kilgour Denied.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Some anxiety was produced here to-day by the announcement in the afternoon papers that there had been three deaths from cholera on the steamer John Kilgour, from New Orleans to this city, one having occurred between Vicksburg and Memphis, another at Paducah, Ky., and the third before reaching Evansville. Dispatches from Louisville to night state that Captain Sherman, commander of the John Kilgour, at Louisville has been any deaths from cholera on his vessel. What grounds there may have been for the rumors can only be ascertained after the arrival of the boat, which will probably be to-night.

The Modocs Before the War.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* publishes a letter the Modocs are partially described as they were before the outbreak of the late troubles. Twenty-three years ago they were as numerous and powerful tribe, and those who are left are the remnant. They were not, as has been asserted, in the habit of lounging about Yreka, but went thither twice a year to trade furs and goose feathers for supplies of provisions and clothing, and there provided themselves well. Their credit was good with the merchants of Yreka, who trusted them freely in spring. They were, however, always requested to camp out of town. Captain Jack, who was always the spokesman, never drank any liquor, and always prohibited any of the tribe for any wrong-doing, whether they were drunk or sober. They are, according to Mr. Steele, a superior Indian in point of intelligence and physical development, and they are resolved to die rather than yield. Captain Jack's own words are "To die by bullet does not hurt much; starve to death on reservation hurt a heap."

Nitro-Glycerine for the Modocs.

"Subscriber" writes to the San Francisco *Chronicle*: "An idea struck me this morning, by which the Modocs can easily be exterminated while in the lava beds. In this: Construct a life capsule, say carrying a weight, say ten pounds; suspend to the tail end a can of nitro-glycerine, having an arrangement for its ready detachment; then fly it until perpendicularly over any spot in the lava beds, which any experienced engineer can readily determine; pull the detaching string, and the havoc that would follow the explosion of the box would, I think, be terrible and effectual. Another—For some experienced conjurer to suspend a bullet in the centre of a box. If you think the hint worth anything, please give it publicity through your valuable paper."

In an account recently settled in the Probate Court of Bangor, the following were the items for funeral charges: For a grave, $3,000; permit to bury, $400; boards, $300; twelve pounds cement, $1,800; 120 bricks, $1,500; funeral service in Masonic Lodge, $3,000; sundry small expenses, $140; total, $10,200. As the amount of the bill was paid in Hayti, in the currency of that nation, it was in Bangor reduced to Federal currency, and amounted to $63.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—River seventeen feet and falling. Departed—Gen. Buell, Evansville; Gen. Protasco, Memphis; Lucy Bertram, St. Louis; down. Boats arrived: Mollie Able, with coal: up the river empty. John A. Wood and Michigan.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 21.—River has fallen six inches and is still falling. Will not run much in the canal, and six feet in the chute. Cloudy and warm. Business dull. Arrived—Kitty Hegler, Cincinnati; John Kinzer, Cincinnati; Gen. Buell, Arlington, Memphis; Coal Hill and barges, and barges and tugs, St. Louis. Departed—Kitty Hegler and Fearless, Pittsburgh.

The captain of the Kilgour denies the reported death from cholera on board his steamer on the way up.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 21.—Cloudy; light rains last night, and to-day clearing and warm; mercury 74 to 84. Port list—Up—Liberty No. 4, Jones-more, George Roberts and Silver Thorn. Down—Grey Eagle, Mary Ament, Ironsides and barges, Iron Mountain and barges, and Idlewild. Business very dull. River has fallen eighteen inches.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 21.—Arrived—Colorado, St. Louis; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans; Mary Forsyine, Mound City. Departed—Nashville; Colorado and Robert Mitchell, Evansville. Clear and hot. The river has fallen two feet.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Weather very warm. Business moderate and river falling. Arrived—Grafton, Dodge; Addie Jandon, La Grange; Chinan, St. Paul; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Fannie Keane, Naples; St. John, Peoria; P. W. Strader, Tennessee river; Ben Ackford, Mound City; Sam. Brown, Cairo; Illinois, Grafton. Departed—Emma C. Hinde, Memphis; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Minnesota, St. Paul; Illinois, Grafton; Fannie Keane, Naples; Phil. Sheridan, Cincinnati; Henry Ames, New Orleans.

The Innovator and Grafton collided at Carondelet last night, the former losing a wheel and having her cabin crushed in. The Belle Beck is reported sunk below Fort Rice.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 21.—River five feet on Harpeth Shoals and on a stand. Arrived—Brandford from the Upper Cumberland with one hundred and eight hogsheads of tobacco. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—Clear and warm. River about stationary. Departed—Mary Houston, Louisville; Mando and Great Republic, New Orleans; Ike Parker, Cincinnati.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, May 21.—River rising slowly, with eighteen feet four inches by the gauge. Cool and cloudy. Arrived—Anna, Memphis; Hattie, Fort Smith; Carrie A. Kountz, New Orleans. Departed—Anna, for Memphis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 21.—Down—Belle of Shreveport Up—Susie Silver and City of Helena. Cloudy and pleasant. River rising.

Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, LA., May 20.—River and hot. River has risen five inches. Arrived—Ruley, Jefferson. Departed—Texas, and Bessie Taylor, New Orleans.

New York Live Stock Mark—.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Beeves—Receipts 91 cars, of 640 head. Market unsettled and weak at a decline from Monday of about ½c. Not more than one-fifth of the offerings changed hands. Supply exclusively native steers, medium to good in quality, and prices ranged from 10¾ to 12¾c. The sales include 7 cars fair Illinois steers, 1,137 lbs, at 11c; 6 cars good, 1,200 lbs, at 11¾c; 6 cars, 1,140 lbs, 11¾c; 2 cars, 1,350 lbs, 12¾c, and 12 cars fat Illinois cattle, 1,350 lbs, 11¾@12¾c. Market for dressed beef weaker at 7½@8c for Texan and 9@12c for native.

Sheep—Receipts to-day 2,250 head or 2,500 head for two days. Sales slow at 5¾@6c for fair to good sheared, including 4 cars sheared Ohio, 99 lbs, at 5¾c; 2 cars, 92 lbs, 6c; 2 cars, 94 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car 96 lbs, 5¾c; 1 car 111 lbs, 6c; and one car selected 100 lbs, 6¾c. Spring lambs steady at 11@12c. Mutton sells fairly at 8@9c.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 69 cars or 8,350 head, making 13,000 head for two days. Dressed hogs firmer for heavy weights and ranged 7½@7¾c, but this morning's sales of five hogs, 6 car loads, were at 7¾c, the lowest mark reached for a long time.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—Flour dull; treble $7 25@8 25; family $8@8 75. Corn quiet at 56@60c. Oats in moderate supply at 50c. Bran dull at 70c. Hay dull; prime $1 00@1 05; choice $26 00. Pork dull at $17 75. Dry salt meats dull at 7¾@8¾@5c. Bacon dull at 9¾@9¾@10c. Hams 14½c. Lard dull; tierce 9¾@9¾c; kegs 10¾@10¾c. Sugar and molasses—No movement. Whisky 94c. Coffee firm at 17¾@20c.

EQUALIZATION.

Cash Valuation of the City, $176,147,774.

THE COMMON DIVISOR, NINE.

Tables Showing the Assessed County Valuation and the Cash City Valuation by Wards.

The Percentage in Each Ward in Comparison With the Old Assessments.

How the Rural Wards Go Up and the Old Wards Go Down.

The work of footing up the cash valuations, in the several wards, as fixed by the Board of Revision under the Equalization Ordinance, has been completed, and the result shows the total cash valuation in the city of real and personal property, to be $176,147,774. The total assessed valuation, fixed for county purposes, under the old system, was $19,671,953. That the total equalized valuation may not exceed the aggregate assessed valuation, for city purposes, it is provided that the greater sum be divided by the lesser, and that the quotient thus obtained shall be a common divisor, by which the equalized valuations are to be ascertained. The "common divisor" is therefore ascertained to be nine. In other words, the cash valuation, as found by the Board of Revision is nine times greater than the assessed valuation on the books of the County Commissioners. Those taxpayers, therefore, who have been paying tax upon a less proportion than one-ninth of their cash valuation will find their valuations increased, while those who have been paying upon more than a ninth, will have their assessments diminished. Each individual, in order to find the amount upon which he will have to pay, must divide his cash valuation by nine, and the quotient will be his equalized valuation. In the "rural districts," however, the tax is assessed upon two-thirds of the equalized valuation, under the provisions of the consolidation act.

The aggregate cash valuations fall considerably below the amount anticipated, somesupposing that it would reach nearly if not quite $300,000,000, thus increasing the divisor correspondingly; but the fact that the actual value is nine times greater than the assessed value cannot fail to have a very beneficial effect upon the credit of the city in the financial markets of the country. It shows that we are possessed of vastly greater wealth than we have accredit for upon our property records heretofore, and that our indebtedness, large as it is, is amply secured to those who hold our obligations.

It is not to be supposed that these figures will be regarded complacently by all who are interested in them. The fact that in nearly all the old wards, where real estate is held to be much more productive than in the new wards, the valuation is reduced, is much less than under the old system, while in the several districts the percentage is largely increased, will give occasion for dissatisfaction and complaint. As will be seen by the table given below, the greatest percentage of decrease is in the Tenth ward, which will pay forty-two hundred per cent less than heretofore, while the highest increase is in the Thirty-first ward, which will pay three and ninety four hundredths per cent more than under the old method. The table showing these percentages will be found peculiarly interesting, as indicating that the assessments have either been very unequal heretofore, or that the Board has come far short of accomplishing what has been so much desired—*equal taxation*. Below are the figures:

THE COUNTY VALUATIONS.

Table showing the assessed county valuations of the several wards, upon which the city tax has been heretofore based:

Wards.	Real.	Personal.	Total.
First	$1,483,470	$ 8,060	$1,491,530
Second	1,260,161	56,522	1,316,683
Third	1,597,336	36,592	1,633,928
Fourth	1,260,681	44,079	1,304,760
Fifth	466,623	4,545	471,168
Sixth	673,062	7,475	680,537
Seventh	540,466	14,710	555,176
Eighth	511,774	12,826	524,099
Ninth	999,967	19,575	1,019,542
Tenth	677,206	4,320	681,526
Eleventh	599,233	23,085	622,318
Twelfth, 1st pre	526,060	7,125	533,185
Twelfth, 2d pr	455,511	2,600	458,111
Thirteenth	544,391	4,638	549,029
Fourteenth	608,344	18,276	626,618
Fifteenth	415,942	5,225	421,167
Sixteenth	430,247	11,593	441,840
Seventeenth	650,417	11,635	662,052
Eighteenth	231,382	8,150	239,532
Nineteenth	299,224	16,900	316,124
Twentieth	387,815	39,722	427,537
Twenty-first	266,369	19,777	286,146
Twenty-second	272,847	17,240	290,087
Twenty-third	257,998	15,140	273,048
Twenty-fourth	151,566	6,050	157,616
Twenty-fifth	406,153	13,470	419,623
Twenty-sixth	414,388	9,310	424,198
Twenty-seventh	161,466	15,200	176,666
Twenty-eighth	398,826	4,530	403,356
Twenty-ninth	371,172	6,190	377,362
Thirtieth	347,839	7,775	355,614
Thirty-first	78,021	1,290	79,311
Thirty-second	201,665	7,200	208,865
Thirty-third	209,591	3,615	213,206
Thirty-fourth	209,549	3,673	213,222
Forty-fifth	89,828	1,778	91,606
Thirty-sixth	159,645	5,345	164,990
Total	$19,066,366	$505,589	$19,571,955

THE CASH VALUATIONS,

Table showing the cash valuations of the several wards, as fixed by the Board of Revision under the Equalization Ordinance:

Wards.	Real.	Personal.	Total.
First	$ 7,154,997	$ 160,505	$ 7,315,502
Second	5,141,401	231,705	5,373,106
Third	13,443,420	116,925	13,559,645
Fourth	9,009,271	87,200	9,096,471
Fifth	2,189,662	58,725	2,248,387
Sixth	4,771,573	51,685	4,826,258
Seventh	8,916,505	89,135	8,948,958
Ninth	3,999,247	243,500	4,242,747
Tenth	2,545,973	32,469	2,577,833
Eleventh	4,797,941	79,200	4,877,141
Twelfth—1st pr	4,115,756	98,365	4,214,121
Twelfth—2d pr	3,375,800	34,486	3,390,284
Thirteenth	5,464,363	34,235	5,498,598
Fourteenth	10,954,540	392,650	11,347,193
Fifteenth	2,693,992	44,300	2,738,292
Sixteenth	4,074,700	46,025	4,119,725
Seventeenth	6,716,881	44,225	6,761,816
Eighteenth	4,535,870	25,700	4,561,570
Nineteenth	8,369,160	125,153	8,494,949
Twentieth	9,926,199	586,150	10,605,349
Twenty-first	9,992,290	274,025	10,167,215
Twenty-second	9,663,440	116,740	9,780,180
Twenty-third	6,366,605	59,525	6,416,130
Twenty-fourth	2,079,535	19,115	2,99,650
Twenty-fifth	2,155,320	10,740	2,166,060
Twenty-sixth	3,449,950	31,075	3,486,725
Twenty-seventh	2,146,565	16,385	2,161,950
Twenty-eighth	2,155,320	21,470	2,176,790
Twenty-ninth	2,176,669	28,320	2,204,989
Thirtieth	1,056,426	29,560	2,085,986
Thirty-first	1,150,615	6,055	1,156,670
Thirty-second	2,286,995	24,130	2,311,125
Thirty-third	887,909	105,925	883,834
Thirty-fourth	943,600	11,300	954,900
Thirty-fifth	1,621,250	15,800	1,637,050
Thirty-sixth	1,607,531	37,860	1,258,391
Total	$172,998,660	$3,149,114	$176,147,774

PERCENTAGE OF DECREASE AND INCREASE.

The following table will show the aggregate percentage taken in the several wards, to be assessed under the equalized valuations, compared with the old assessments. Were the figure in a ward one hundred, as in the Tenth ward, (.425), it indicates that the percentage is 57½ less than under the old system; and where the figure exceeds one hundred, as in the Twenty-first ward, (3.94), it shows the increased percentage.

Wards.	Per cent.	Wards.	Per cent.
1	.54	19	2.98
2	.40	20	2.64
3	.92	21	3.94
4	.96	22	2.92
5	.65	23	1.80
6	.75	24	1.31
7	.62	25	1.39
8	.64	26	.91
9	.51	27	1.46
10	.42	28	.65
11	.88	29	.65
12—1st pr	.79	30	1.62
12—2d pr	.51	31	1.52
13	.85	32	1.52
14	2.64	33	.46
15	.98	34	.49
16	.96	35	.84
17	1.13	36	.84
18	2.02		

Some explanations are made in connection with the above figures. It will be observed that the average reduction is very slight in the Third ward, compared with that in the First, Second, Fourth and some other wards. This is accounted for by the fact that the assessments on Wood and Smithfield streets, and Fifth avenue. Had it not been for these increased assessments, the ward would have stood about the same as the Second. The Seventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth wards will pay nearly the same aggregates as before. Of the South Side wards, which show a decrease, the Thirty-third heads the list. There is also a decrease in the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth. The greatest increase is in the Twenty-first ward, followed in the order named by the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, etc. The greatest increase of the South Side is in the Thirty-fifth ward; but the Thirty-first, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-second wards are pretty well up in the figures.

The aggregate cash valuations will be laid before the Board of Revision to day; but, while the figures are yet subject to alteration, it is not believed that any change will be made. The assessments having been finally determined, will have to stand unless set aside by some higher power than the Board of Revision.

Foreign Missionary Work.

Last evening there was a large meeting of the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal denomination held at the Smithfield street church, to hear Mrs. John F. Keen on Foreign Mission work. Mrs. Keen, who is Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, of New York, has been in session in business connected with her position and on her way home she was induced to stop here and address the society organization of this vicinity. The address of the lady was quite interesting and was listened to throughout with the greatest attention.

The Peoples' Savings Bank

We take pleasure in referring our readers to the advertisement elsewhere in this morning's paper of the Peoples' Savings Bank, located at No. 81 Fourth avenue. There is no better conducted or more prosperous institution of the kind in the city. The paid up capital of the Peoples' is $300,000, and with some of our best and most substantial business men in the management of the bank its reliability is unquestionable. Mr. S. F. Wetherill, Secretary and Cashier, is one of our well known citizens, always at his post of duty, and one with whom it is a pleasure to do business.

Fire on Market Street.

Yesterday morning at a quarter past three o'clock a fire broke out in the upper story of John Dunlap's tin works, on the corner of Market street and Second avenue. The Eagle and Duquesne steamers were promptly on the ground, and extinguished the fire in a few moments. A serious conflagration threatened before the hose was carried to the upper windows, out of which the flames were angrily protruding, but the contest between fire and water was speedily decided in favor of the latter. The loss will reach from $500 to $1,000, mostly occasioned by the deluge of water, and is fully covered by insurance.

The Steamboat Collision.

The Local Inspectors of Steamboats heard a number of witnesses in the matter of the collision between the Allegheny Exchange and the towboat Fair Play, which took place on Saturday last. No decision has yet been arrived at.

Letters Held for Postage.

Dr. Edgar N. Lenseny, Chambersburg, Pa. 3
Thomas Gibson, Renovo, Pa. 3
J. J. Boyer, Tyrone, Pa. 3
R. R. Groff, Marengo, Iowa. 3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Cattle—Receipts 2,757 head; market dull and active and prices firmer; eastern buyers are taking hold liberally; fair to good steers are selling at $5 @5 50; choice to extra $5 60@6; still fed 10¾ cwt steers brought $4 62½; butchers' cows and steers $4 10@4 15; shipments yesterday 2,385 head. Hogs—Receipts 3,719 head; market active for choice light grades and 10c higher and a range of $4 55@4 60 for medium to fair; $4 65@4 90 for good to choice; shipments 7,499 head. Sheep—Receipts 1,385 head; market fairly active and firm; good sheep selling at $5 @5 50 and lot of 125 lbs wooled $7.

THE M. E. CHURCH.

Second Session of the District Conference at Blairsville.

BLAIRSVILLE, May 21, 1873.

I resume the pen-ch *correspondentiale*. I signalize that resumption by the introduction of this word in "learned length." Not that I have been in Africa—Stanley is said to have been there—nor with the Polar expedition—the *Herald's* man is supposed to have enjoyed that distinction—nor to have been with the Russ-at-Kiiva; but whether or not these words are ever at Ujiji, or the *Herald's* correspondents are ubiquitous, certain it is that your correspondent is at Blairsville at this present writing. Blairsville, as of old, still maintains its perpendicular above the center of gravity of this "weary world." It improves slowly in the lapse of time. It may possibly have a fiery and sulphurous girdle in the not far distant future, if the long lines of ovens continue to be extended by the coke burners. It has already begun to pump its water from the translucent Conemaugh, and not withstanding the fact that there is not one word in scripture about lighting a city with gas, its next movement in the march of improvement will be to illuminate the town with that which will be more than called "smoke" a century ago. Already it is said that a company has been formed for that purpose, and it therefore may not be so long until the word shall go forth, as of old, "let there be light," and the after injunction shall say, "and there was light." Certainly, as one stumbles along after nightfall, there is a somewhat more or less painful consciousness that there "is not light" now.

Now the immediate occasion of your correspondents presence here is the assembling of what in Methodism is called a District Conference. This is a somewhat new "institution" to the M. E. Church, authorized by the General Conference of 1872. It is a sort of combination of the old Quarterly Conferences of the Presiding Elder's district—possessing most of the powers and prerogatives of the Quarterly Conferences—and its membership consisting of those who are also members of the several Quarterly Conferences. Each district may have one or more district Conferences during the Conference year, and where large Conferences are held with others and local preachers must look to them for the renewal of their licenses, though according to Bishop Harris the license must be granted by the Quarterly Conference. This judgment of the good Bishop is how by no every where accepted as the true interpretation of the law of the Church, and consequ nly the District Conference frequently asserts and exercises the right to grant licenses to new applicants.

For this "Second Session of the East Pittsburgh District Conference," a very fine programme of exercises had been prepared by the accomplished Presiding Elder, Rev. H. Sinsabaugh, and Rev. W. B. Watkins, D. D., and according the etc to at two P. M. of Tuesday, May 20th, the Conference assembled in the Methodist Episcopal church. Bishop Simpson by Elder Sinsabaugh. Rev. W. B. Watkins, D.D., was elected secretary.

Upon the roll of the Conference were some one hundred and ten names, but that it all had attended the Conference would have presented quite an imposing appearance. Notwithstanding the absence of many, the attendance was quite large and interesting, and the place, in addition to giving their hospitalities, manifested their favor by largely attending the session.

The afternoon was occupied with an interesting and instructive series of reports from local preachers, presented by the Presiding Elder, Conference, and by the presentation of statistical reports from Sunday School Superintendents, which, as a rule, were of a cheering character.

In the evening the District Stewards held their meeting for the fixing of the Presiding Elders claim and the apportionment to the several circuits and stations. The new work, the new appointments, and the services of Mr. Sinsabaugh by an increase of his salary.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

101. Citizens F. M. & L. Insurance Company vs. Thaehes.
116. Ebel vs. Ebel.
122. Woodwell & Sons vs. Donaldson et al.
125. Wray, Jr., vs. McVay & Co.
124. Stee. & Son vs. Grogan & Co.
126. Parkhurst et vs. Bare.
127. Boyd vs. Duff et al.
128. Hozman & Welderhold vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad.
129. Lare & Ferguson vs. Frees et al.
130. Speyer vs. Boland et al.
132. Th mas vs. Glassgourner.
133. Fredier vs. Ratthel.
134. Easton vs. Denhart et al.
135. F. & M. Bank of Birmingham vs. O'Neil & Co.
136. Hartley vs. Howard.

SELECT COUNCIL MEETING.

The Ann and Stevenson Street Sewer—Report of the Viewers Approved—The State Tax on the New Water Bonds A Change in the Grade of Fifth Avenue.

A special meeting of Select Council was held yesterday afternoon—J. W. Riddell, Esq., President *pro tem*.

The special purpose of the meeting was to approve the report of the Viewers on the Ann and Stevenson street sewer, as approved in Common Council.

Mr. Littell moved to concur in the action of the Common Council.

Mr. Hacker opposed the approval, and gave his reasons therefor.

Mr. Aiken moved to suspend the rules, which was agreed to, and the report was taken up on the approval of the report.

Mr. Wilson, as a member of a special committee appointed to consider the matter, thought it a piece of robbery to compel the people to pay for this sewer.

Mr. Burgwin thought they should approve the report, and if Council found injustice done they could remedy it. If the report was not approved to-day, the time for filing liens would go by, and the city would become responsible for the cost of the whole work—some $10,000.

Mr. Dannals opposed the approval of the report, because the sewer was of no use to the parties assessed.

Mr. Phillips and Mr. McCandless favored the approval of the report, and, the question having been called, the report was approved.

On motion of Mr. R. F. Lees, the ordinance for the opening of Hill street, passed under a misunderstanding, was reconsidered and referred to the Street Committee.

STATE TAX ON WATER BONDS.

Mr. Burgwin presented, on behalf of the Water Commission, an ordinance providing that the city of Pittsburgh shall guarantee the payment of the State tax on the new water bonds.

Mr. Phillips explained that the city, having issued a portion of the two and a half million bonds authorized to be issued, free from taxation, the whole issue was legally covered by the exemption.

Mr. Burgwin thought that a doubtful question, but he was in favor of passing the ordinance.

The ordinance was then referred to the City Attorney, to report whether the act would be repealed the act of March preceding, under which the city was authorized to make the issue free from State tax.

FIFTH AVENUE AGAIN.

Mr. Phillips offered an ordinance to amend the ordinance for the grading of Fifth avenue, in front of the property of Mr. A. Chambers.

On motion the rule was suspended to consider the ordinance.

Mr. Shipton moved to amend that no change in grade shall be made in excess of two feet, but he shall be a matter of settlement between the property holders and the contractors.

Mr. Burgwin accepted the amendment.

Mr. Merrow moved to refer the ordinance to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Burgwin hoped that nothing further in reference to the grade of Fifth avenue would be referred to the Survey Committee. Their last report on the matter Councils refused to entertain, and anything further referred to them would most assuredly die in their hands.

Mr. Watson opposed any further changes on Fifth avenue. Councils should take the bull by the horns and vote these individual applications down.

Mr. R. F. Lees took a similar view.

Mr. Watson moved to indefinately postpone the ordinance. Not seconded.

The City Engineer stated that the change in grade would amount to about two inches in the hundred feet. It would lessen the amount of work to be done, and would not injure any property.

After some further discussion the ordinance was passed finally, and the Council adjourned. The effect of this change, should the Common Council concur, will be to leave the grade higher in front of the property of Messrs. Chambers, Dilworth and others, extending a distance of about fifteen hundred feet.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The benefit of Messrs. Huntley and Stockwell last evening, was the occasion of a great gathering of the friends of those gentlemen, and an entertainment of more than ordinary merit. "The Woodcutter of Greenwood," with Mr. Gottholdt in the principal role, was very well given and received. "Texas Jack, or the Oath of Vengeance," by one of the sensations of the day, and filled the bill which announced it as such. Between these pieces were given the balcony fun of "Mokes" in the county, a jig well danced, and the funniest singing and dancing imaginable from two volunteer amateurs, the Messrs. Stockwell, who appeared during this evening.

To-night, the evening Mr. J. Newton Gotthold, of the management, takes his annual benefit in a new and original drama in four acts, entitled "Not so Black as He's Painted." Mr. Gotthold will make his second appearance this season. "Robert, the Devil" and Messrs. Gotthold and Irving, and all the company.

Library Hall.

Simmons & Slocum's minstrels, from the Arch Street Opera House, of Philadelphia, begin an engagement of six nights and one matinee at Library Hall next Monday evening. This well known troupe numbers among its unequalled stars three entire changes of programme are promised during the week, and their patrons may be sure of hearing nothing stale. Reserved seats on sale for sale at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

Water Facilities in Allegheny.

In some parts of Allegheny city there is great need of increased water facilities, and people complain loudly and petition fervently for additional supply. At the late extensive fire in the Seventh ward the lack of water was short, else the loss of property would not have been so great. Last evening the citizens in that locality held a meeting, when the fire was thoroughly discussed and resolutions were adopted calling upon Councils to lay an additional main pipe, so that the wants of the community may be relieved. It is to be hoped that the City Fathers will act promptly in the matter.

A Hint to Physicians.

A few days since the Board of Health brought suit before Alderman McMasters against Dr. J. S. Thorne of the Thirteenth ward, to recover the penalty prescribed by law for failure to report all births occuring in his practice. Yesterday the case was heard, and it fully appearing that in one or two instances the Doctor had omitted the formality of making returns to the Board of Health as required, the Alderman announced himself satisfied that a technical violation of the law had occurred, and said he would impose the fine to-day. The law provides for a penalty of from five to twenty-five dollars.

Slander Suit.

Samuel Staley yesterday entered in the Common Pleas Court a suit for slander against Charles Mcall. It is alleged that in April last the defendant, at the office of Alderman Kreuter, maliciously charged him with having fraudulently and feloniously taken and abstracted from McCalla's trunk certain personal effects, thus reflecting much on his good name and station. A capias was issued and made returnable on next return day, bond being fixed at $300.

A Hint to Lot Buyers.

Those who desire to sell on the second mortgage plan show that they are not afraid that property will ever be worth less than they want for it. Those who wish to buy a second mortgage have room to doubt, at least. The Homestead bank alone shows this faith in the value of the property it has to sell. The excursion is on Monday next to North Homestead.

The Bluff at North Homestead.

Several large cites, commanding exquisite views of river scenery, will be sold on the second mortgage plan on Monday next at North Homestead.

The Second Mortgage Plan

Of selling lots enables the putchaser to borrow from Building Associations, Savings Banks or individuals to pay for the building of his house, and when in his own house the money now paid in rent will pay for the lot and the house. Buy on the second mortgage plan. The Homestead Bank *alone* sells on that plan. The free excursion next Monday is to North Homestead, where you can select your lot, when you can have your choice of eighty splendid quarter acres on a second mortgage, and when you are living there you can have your choice of forty daily trains on the Pennsylvania or Connellsville road to and from business centers.

Wallace's National Cigar.

Wallace's Silver Lake, Wallace's Heroine, Wallace's Jubilee, Wallace's Strawberry, Wallace's Sociable, Wallace's Happy Hours, and other special and favorite brands of cigars, are now for sale at T. J. Wallace's Wholesale Tobacco House, 31 SIXTH street, where can also be found some of the choicest navies on the market, such as Holorook's, Mossman's, Lorillard's, Wilson's, Sorg & Co.'s and other Louisville and Virginia brands. Snuff and smoking tobaccos can be had at this house that can be found at no other in Pittsburgh.

Yesterday's Sale at Ionia.

The weather was against them. It poured down in torrents of rain at the hour for the departure of the train. Hundreds never put in an appearance, thinking that the sale of lots would certainly be postponed. Even those who had made arrangements in their inquiries if the excursion would start, under the unfavorable circumstances. Mr. Rowand is a man of business, and was determined to *go ahead*. The excursion went, and the sale came off under the "pellings of the pitiless storm." Verona is a fixed fact, and needs no advertisings aid of smiling sunshine. In the sweeping, enervating rain of yesterday fifty-five lots were disposed of. Purchasers are pleased with their bargains, and the proprietor is determined to sell. The locality of Mr. Rowand, to face any aspect of fortune, in submitting to the circumstances of the day, is an assurance to those who may attend his next sale, which will be on Tuesday next, May 27, at ten o'clock, from the Union Depot. No puff is needed for the borough of Verona. Every reader knows that it is one of the inevitable great adjuncts of Pittsburgh.

Three Years in the Federal Cavalry.

Numbers of volumes have been written concerning the late rebellion, but that was so gigantic in its operations and covered so vast a territory that each work can tell new facts or present some fresh incidents of battle. Besides, to almost every one of this American people, the late war possesses, and will continue to possess until the present generation has passed away, a great personal interest. Among the volumes of thrilling interest on that subject, to which we have just had our attention called, is "Three Years in the Federal Cavalry," written by Captain Willard Glazier, the "scalded hunter" of New York. It is a graphic picture of scenes during the rebellion, reads like a romance, but contains only facts, each photographed in a forcible way that brings the place and action vividly before the mind of the reader. We cannot too cheerfully commend the volume to the public as